

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND
Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, and Sciences.

No. 1808.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851.

Price Three pence.
Stamped Edition, Fourpence.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.—Session, 1851-52.
The Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 15,
when the Rev. Professor Hoppus, Ph.D., will deliver an INTRO-
DUCTORY LECTURE, at Three o'clock precisely.

CLASSES.
LATIN.—Professor Newman.
GREEK.—Professor Malden, A.M.
HEBREW.—Teacher, the Rev. D. W. Martin.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Professor
Clough, A.M.
FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Professor Merlet.
ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Professor Gallenga.
GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Professor Hei-
mann, Ph.D.
COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—Professor Key, A.M.
MATHEMATICS.—Professor De Morgan.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.—Professor
Potter, A.M.

CHEMISTRY.—Professor Graham.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Professor Williamson, Ph.D.
CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Professor Harman Lewis, A.M.
MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING.—Professor
Eaton Hodgkinson.

MACHINERY.—(Vacant.)
ARCHITECTURE.—Professor Donaldson, M.I., B.A.
DRAWING.—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
GEOLOGY.—(Vacant.)
MINERALOGY.—Professor Chapman.

BOTANY.—Professor Lindley, Ph.D.
ZOOLOGY (Recent and Fossil).—Professor Grant, M.D.
PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LOGIC.—Professor the Rev. J.
Hoppus, Ph.D.

ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.—Professor Creasy, A.M.
LAW.—Professor Russell, LL.B.
JURISPRUDENCE.—Professor Foster, M.A., LL.D.
SCHOOLMASTER'S CLASSES.—Professor Newman, Malden,
De Morgan, and Potter.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors re-
ceive students to reside with them, and in the Office of the College
there is kept a register of parties who receive Boarders into their
families. The register will afford information as to terms and
other particulars.

Three Andrew's Scholarships, one of £100, and two of £50 each,
will be awarded to the three best proficient in Latin, Greek,
Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have
been, during the academical year immediately preceding, Students
in the College, or Pupils in the School.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the
Office of the College.

ARTHUR H. CLOUGH, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1851.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on the
1st October. The Junior School will open on the 23rd September.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—JUNIOR
SCHOOL, under the government of the Council of the Col-
lege. Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 23rd of September.
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tember to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter
to the 2nd of August.

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The subjects taught are reading, writing, the English, Latin,
Greek, French, and German languages, ancient and English his-
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losophy, of chemistry and drawing.

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whole attention to the other branches of education.

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parent or guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the offices of the college.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine
will commence on the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts
on the 15th of October.

August, 1851.

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THOMAS GRAHAM, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September 8, 1851.

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OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

The PRACTICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION in this IN-
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Assistants.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the
6th of October next, and end on Saturday, the 21st of February,
1852.

The FEE for Students working every day
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Four days in the week, is 12 0 0
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Two days in the week, is 8 0 0
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A REFUTATION of the CHARGE of IMPOSITION and FRAUD, recently made at the Police-Court of Birmingham, against the BARONESS VON BECK and M. CONSTANT DE MORODA, based upon authentic documentary evidence.

By CONSTANT DERRA DE MORODA.
Richard Bentley, 8, New Burlington Street, (Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

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REVIEWS.

The Six Colonies of New Zealand. By William Fox. John W. Parker and Son.
Canterbury Papers. Nos. 1 and 2. John W. Parker and Son.

The Southern Districts of New Zealand. By E. Shortland, M.A. Longmans.

"NEW ZEALAND will one day be the Great Britain of the southern hemisphere." So said Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons in 1845. In the debates which lasted through ten nights of that session, the leading statesmen of all parties united in declaring the importance and predicting the future greatness of the colony. Since that debate, and the termination of the native war which ensued soon afterwards, the affairs of New Zealand have been little before the public mind, but have been advancing with quiet and steady progress, in spite of various Government hindrances, and the proverbial maladministration of the British Colonial Office. So many in the mother country are now interested in the colony, either from their own purpose of emigration, or from having friends settled there, that every accession of information is acceptable. Of the works whose titles are prefixed to this article, that of Mr. Shortland is chiefly valuable, as illustrative of the history and habits of the aboriginal population. It contains also descriptions of various parts of the country visited by the author in 1843-1844. The 'Canterbury Papers' refer exclusively to the affairs of that settlement. We shall, for the present, direct our notice to the work of Mr. Fox, which contains a comprehensive statement of the condition of the whole colony at the present time. Complete in its plan, and accurate in its details, the work is written in a condensed style, compassing much valuable information, both of an interesting and practical kind.

In receiving and relying on the statements of such a work, it is important that the reader should have confidence in the author's opportunities of observation and the value of his testimony. Mr. Fox left England in 1842, intending to follow the avocations of a private colonist, being a barrister of the Inner Temple and a graduate of Oxford. In 1843 he succeeded Captain Wakefield as resident agent of the New Zealand Company at Nelson. This office he held till appointed in 1848, attorney-general of the southern province, which, however, he resigned on finding that self-government was not bestowed on the colony, according to the promises of the Home Government. On the death of Colonel Wakefield he accepted the office of principal agent of the New Zealand Company. In addition to five years' residence at Nelson, and three and a half at Wellington, Mr. Fox has visited Auckland, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Otago, Canterbury, and many parts of the country, so that few have had such opportunities of becoming acquainted, officially and personally, with the condition and affairs of the colony. Comparing the statements with other published accounts, and with information derived from those who know the country well, we have formed the highest opinion of the general accuracy of Mr. Fox's book. In the references to political and ecclesiastical matters there is room for some difference of opinion, but in most that is descriptive and statistical the work may be relied on as authentic and trustworthy.

In the first part of the volume there is a general description of the islands, and of the several colonies:—

"The climate of New Zealand is, for the purposes of health and production, probably about the finest in the world. It is milder and more sunshiny than England; it is not so hot as Italy or Australia. Whatever will grow in England will grow there: many things flourish there for which England is too cold, or the south of Europe too hot. Thus the grape ripens to perfection in the open air, which it will not in England; and so does the gooseberry, which will not in Spain. The only respect in which the climate could be improved is the wind; not that it blows harder than it blows in England, but it blows hard oftener. The windiest season is from November to January inclusive, which is the early part of the New Zealand summer. It is remarkable that the winter is the calmest season, when there are often long intervals of perfectly tranquil and fine weather."

Meteorological registers have been kept at various points of the colony, and confirm this popular statement of the excellence of the climate. For instance, at Wellington, (41° 3' south lat.), the highest mean temperature in the shade for the summer month of January was 67° Fahr.; the lowest mean in July, midwinter, was 51°. In England the highest mean in the corresponding months was 62°, the lowest 36°, showing a difference in variation in New Zealand to England as 16° to 26°. The highest point observed in the shade at Wellington has been 84°. Very rarely at any of the settlements is the mercury seen below freezing point of Fahrenheit, and that only for a few hours at a time. The general health corresponds with the favourable climate, and there are no diseases peculiar to the colony or specially prevalent in it. Among cattle and live-stock there are few complaints in which there is not an advantage over New South Wales. Catarrh, which sometimes sweeps off tens of thousands of sheep in a few days in New South Wales, is here unknown. The average mortality among sheep, from all causes, does not exceed three or four per cent. Part of this loss is owing to the wild dogs. At stations remote from native tribes the mortality is less:—

"Land is to be purchased in all the settlements; in the older ones, where the sales and other arrangements of the government and the company have glutted the market, it can be bought at prices varying from 6s. or 7s. an acre, up to 6l. or 8l., according to distance from towns. The Canterbury and Otago Associations still sell on the terms of the respective schemes, providing a fund from the proceeds for public purposes, such as founding schools and churches, making roads and bridges, and introducing immigrants."

The chief settlements or colonies are six, Wellington, Nelson, Otago, and Canterbury, in the southern province; Auckland and New Plymouth, in the northern. These have been organized at different times and upon different principles of colonization. Auckland, at present the seat of the general government, and the principal settlement in New Zealand, offers a notable instance of the evil effects of the irregular way in which British colonization has hitherto been for the most part conducted:—

"The town of Auckland," says Mr. Fox, "is the largest and most compact in the colony. It has one or two very good streets, but the lower parts are as filthy as Deptford and Wapping navy-building towns. Very little except shop-keeping was going on at Auckland when I was there. The amount of cultivation was small, and consisted almost entirely of a few fields of grass, within four or five miles of the town, where newly imported

stock were kept alive till the butcher was ready to wait upon them for the benefit of the troops and townsmen. In short, the settlement was a mere section of Sydney transplanted to the shores of New Zealand, filled with tradesmen who were reaping a rich harvest from the expenditure of a regiment of soldiers, a parliamentary grant, missionary funds, and native trade. As an instance of colonization, it was altogether rotten, delusive, and Algerine. The population had no root in the soil, as was proved by some hundreds of them packing up their wooden houses and rushing away to California, as soon as the news of that land of gold arrived. In Cook's Straits not half-a-dozen persons were moved by that bait. If the government expenditure had ceased, and the troops been removed at that time, I believe Auckland would have melted away like a dream. The expenditure of British money by the government has been enormous, and easily accounts for so large a town having so suddenly sprung up. The troops stationed there have not expended much, if anything, less than 100,000l. a year. Two sets of very costly barracks have been erected, with a lofty stone wall round each, which cannot have cost less than about 100,000l. more. The pensioners' houses at least 50,000l.; their pensions about 12,000l. a year, besides various contingent expenses. From the parliamentary grant, from 10,000l. to 20,000l. a year expended on roads and otherwise. The revenue of the northern province about 25,000l. a year. The outlay of the three missions, I was told on undoubted authority, amounted to the same sum. Two men of war (not always, but frequently in harbour) in harbour for long periods. In short, in addition to the local revenue, not less than certainly 200,000l. a year of British money has, on an average, been expended for the last four or five years; and one or two lump sums, amounting to not less than 150,000l. in addition. Nearly the whole population of Auckland has been imported from Sydney and Van Diemen's Land. With the exception of the pensioners, I believe only one, or at most two, regular emigrant ships—that is, ships carrying bodies of men of the labouring class, ever proceeded from this country to that settlement. The returns of crime, compared with those of the southern settlements, exhibit fearful traces of the origin of its population, and display the great importance of colonizing on a regular system, which may ensure a pure origin for a colony. In the year ending December 1847, there were no fewer than 1083 criminal cases disposed of by the resident magistrate at Auckland, of which there were 994 in which Europeans alone were concerned; 857 convictions, and 529 for drunkenness; that is to say, 1 in 6 of the population was convicted of some crime or other; 1 in 8 of drunkenness. At Wellington, the proportion was 1 in 40; at Nelson, 1 in 79. I have no returns of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court in the north, but those in the southern provinces are very satisfactory, indicating as high a moral condition as can be found anywhere. At Wellington, in five years, the total cases tried were 92, or about 18 a year, of which 59 only were convictions. But of these, only 18 trials and 10 convictions were of English settlers; all the rest being soldiers, sailors, inhabitants of the Australian colonies, or natives. At Nelson, the average is only four cases of all sorts in a year; at Otago, not one."

We have within the last few weeks had much conversation with a clergyman recently returned from Auckland, and his accounts corroborate this dismal description of the moral state of the settlement. He mentions that, in addition to the transportations from Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, the substratum of the population was at first formed by a large number of Paisley operatives, and others who were driven from home at the time of the distress in that part of the west of Scotland, and these emigrants carried to their new country the worst elements of political as well as of physical and moral disorder. Much dissatisfaction also prevails among the respectable classes of the colonists as to the

expenditure of the parliamentary grants and public funds. The whole affairs of the settlement are evidently in a dangerous and discreditable condition. The other five colonies have all been settled on better principles, and show signs of satisfactory progress. The two latest, Otago and Canterbury, were planned and organized by associations at home, with whose aid and under whose auspices the colonies were founded. Of Canterbury, much public notice has of late been taken, having been planned by an influential association, on Church of England principles, and the whole framework of the settlement being arranged on an ecclesiastical model carried out from this country. How far wisdom has been shown in attempting to reconstruct in a new country our old-world Church institutions exactly in their existing condition, Mr. Fox considers doubtful, but he thinks that "the speciality of the scheme will not stand out so prominently fifty years hence, when its founders have become intermixed with other colonists, who may resort thither with different views." The other recent colony of Otago has also an ecclesiastical origin:—

"Otago, which is situated on the southern portion of the east coast of the middle island, was founded in 1847 by a body of colonists organized in, and proceeding from, Scotland, in connexion with the Free Church, for the endowment of which, and of schools in connexion with it, a portion of the fund arising from land sales is appropriated. * * * It has a tolerably good and picturesque harbour, which a rough Scotch emigrant of the labouring class told me reminded him of Scott's description of the Trosachs. There is a considerable amount of available land around the harbour, and within a mile or two of the town of Dun-Edin. But the principal rural districts commence about seven or eight miles off. They consist of four plains, surrounded by grassy hills, all of them of good land, but the Molyneux, which is the largest, particularly so. There is already water-carriage through a great part of the district, and ultimately it will all be connected with the greatest ease by a canal, of which three-fourths have been formed by nature. The climate resembles that of Wellington. There are more flying clouds and more wind than in many other parts of the colony, but the climate is good on the whole and extremely healthy. I was there when a colonist arrived, who had lost his health by a long residence in India, and who had been unable to regain it on the continent of Europe and the watering-places of England. He seemed completely shaken to pieces. I saw him a year afterwards, when his health seemed entirely restored—he was full of activity, enjoying life, and engaged at that particular moment in presiding over one of the pleasantest scenes I witnessed in New Zealand—a harvest home, attended by some thirty or forty labourers, and their wives and children, who were in his employment."

We have now before us, among the other most recent documents from New Zealand, a copy of 'The Otago Witness,' of Saturday, March 8. It is a journal published once a fortnight, and this is the third number. The first page is occupied by a "List of persons qualified to serve as jurors for the district of Otago in the year 1851." There are above 400 names, with several justices of the peace. The advertisements, and other parts of the paper, give indication of activity and progress. A new iron schooner belonging to one of the settlers had arrived, intended for regular trade with Hobart Town. A striking instance appears of the advantage of some knowledge of natural science, and especially of geology, to all emigrants, in a letter from a Mr. MacAndrew, who found the price of lime about 3*l.* a ton, and this procured at an exor-

bitant waste of labour, by scraping shells from the sea. In his first walk along the sides of the harbour, he found beds of fine limestone, and in this letter shows how so necessary an article in the infant colony may be at once prepared, and sold in retail at 6*d.* a bushel, with a handsome return to the maker. Otago is thoroughly a Scottish settlement, the list of jurors being chiefly composed of northern names, and the localities such as harmonize with the town of Dun-Edin, and its harbour Port Chalmers. The kirk, manse, and school, recal associations of the old country, and the first pastor of the colony is the Rev. Mr. Burns, a nephew of the poet. We are glad to observe that careful and regular meteorological observations are made in the neighbourhood of the town.

Canterbury has been started on a larger scale from the first, and already about twenty ships, with above 3000 emigrants, have reached the settlement. Mr. Fox reports favourably of the district and the climate, and regards it as "on the whole as fine a tract as has ever been colonized." On account of the ecclesiastical and other arrangements of the colony, land is charged with an extra price of twenty shillings an acre; but for this there is the compensation of a complete religious establishment, and of society more select than in other districts. The corresponding rate at Otago is five shillings, owing to the smaller expense required for a Presbyterian than an Episcopal establishment. The second number of the 'Canterbury Papers' contains four illustrative views of Lyttelton, the capital town, of Port Lyttelton, and of parts of the district.

After describing Wellington, New Plymouth, and Nelson, the last of which is "perhaps the most successful instance of a self-supporting, self-relying British settlement since the American colonies were founded," Mr. Fox gives an account of the Pensioner villages. These are pronounced decided failures,—miserable for the settlers, useless for the colony, and costly for the Government. After such an experiment, it is not probable that pensioner emigration will be further proceeded with.

The second part of Mr. Fox's book treats of the natives;—their number, their civilization, their relations to the British, the native character, missionary influence, native title to waste lands,—being the headings of separate chapters. The general impression given of the condition and character of the natives is unfavourable. As to the population, Mr. Fox considers it as rapidly decreasing, the present estimate of 100,000 probably much exaggerated, and a combination of physical and moral causes tending to the extinction of the race at no distant period. Various anecdotes are related to show the inefficiency of the missionary efforts to change savage habits. On the subject of the title to waste lands, the right of the natives to anything more than is necessary for personal support is denied, the author fortifying his position by quotations from Archbishop Whately's 'Political Economy' (Lect. V.) We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Fox has been unduly biased in his whole estimate of the natives by his official duties, in connexion with which alone he had relations with them. The evils described are in great measure the result of European influence, and only observable in the neighbourhood of some of the settlements. In other parts, the influence of Christian civilization upon a naturally noble race, has

been remarkable. Mr. Shortland's opinion is, that while decreasing in the vicinity of the colonists, the native population is on the whole throughout the islands increasing, and that in civilization not many generations will bring them to entire equality with the Europeans. Be this as it may, the statements of Mr. Fox, in this part of his work, must be taken with caution; and judging from the testimony of one who has been perhaps as much with the natives, and knows their language as well as any one in the colony, we are glad to believe that there are very insufficient grounds for an account so unfavourable.

We are unwilling to do more than briefly advert to the last portion of the volume, which treats of the political affairs of the colony. An account is given of the present form of government, the defects of which are pointed out, and the principles of self-government advocated. At the same time, the present Governor, Sir G. Grey, is acknowledged to act as well as it is possible reasonably to act under so bad a system. Some of the public abuses pointed out, especially connected with patronage and waste of Parliamentary funds, are scarcely credible, and will surprise even those who know much of colonial government. The Governor at Auckland has little supervision and control over so scattered a territory; and, besides, the principles applicable to the management of one settlement are little suited for others. The best remedy would, doubtless, be the permission of local self-government to the several colonies, binding them together by the general government for all matters involving federal interests, such as regulation of customs and other questions affecting the whole country.

To all specially interested in the colony we recommend the perusal of the 'Blue Books' and other Parliamentary documents. The debate of 1845 is published by Murray in a separate volume. The map prefixed to Mr. Fox's book is that of Arrowsmith, which brings down the geographical corrections and discoveries to the latest date. Her Majesty's steam-ship *Acheron* is at present engaged in a survey of the entire coasts of New Zealand, and from the ability and experience of the officers of the expedition, valuable additions may be expected to our knowledge, not only of the coast and seas, but also of the physical geography, geology, and natural history of the islands. We may add that Mr. Walter Mantell, son of the renowned geologist, is located at Wellington, in active employment.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers, D.D. By his Son-in-Law, the Rev. William Hanna, LL.D. Vol. III. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.

DR. HANNA exhibits, in this work, the defects without the merits of the subject of his biography. Leaving his eloquence untouched, he rivals him in diffuseness, and devotes a chapter to matters which should have been disposed of in a page. Very few men could afford to have their lives written in four large octavo volumes, and of these few, with all due respect, Dr. Chalmers was not one. The editor tells us, in the preface, that it was not till half the second volume was completed, that he found the narrative must be contracted unless he ventured upon a fourth. We cannot see the objection to the former alternative. Of the third volume, now before us, the greater part might unquestionably be

swept away, without in the least interrupting the story, or influencing our estimate of Dr. Chalmers' character. It consists principally of long extracts from sermons, lectures, and speeches, and copious extracts from a private journal, of which nine-tenths, at least, might as well have remained private. His life was not one of stirring incident, and the opinions with which so large a portion of the volume is filled, though of weight in their day, are on subjects which have lost their original interest. The facts which refer directly to Dr. Chalmers are mostly too meagre and trifling for notice, and we must draw our extracts from the miscellaneous memoranda. The best passages in the book relate to Irving and Coleridge. The simplicity of Chalmers could not keep pace with the visionary ardour of these enthusiasts. When he complained to Irving of the obscurity of Coleridge, "You Scotchmen," Irving replied, "would handle an idea as a butcher handles an ox. For my part, I love to see an idea looming through the mist." It was his partiality for mists that occasioned poor Irving to lose his way. The visit which Chalmers paid to Coleridge is thus recorded in the journal:—

"Irving and I went to Bedford Square. Mr. and Mrs. Montague took us out in their carriage to Highgate, where we spent three hours with the great Coleridge. He lives with Dr. and Mrs. Gillman, on the same footing that Cowper did with the Unwins. His conversation, which flowed in a mighty unremitting stream, is most astonishing, but I must confess, to me, still unintelligible. I caught occasional glimpses of what he would be at, but mainly he was very far out of all sight and sympathy. I hold it, however, a great acquisition to have become acquainted with him. You know that Irving sits at his feet, and drinks in the inspiration of every syllable that falls from him. There is a secret and to me as yet unintelligible communion of spirit betwixt them, on the ground of a certain German mysticism and transcendental lake poetry, which I am not yet up to. Gordon says it is all unintelligible nonsense, and I am sure a plain Fife man, as uncle 'Tammis' had he been alive, would have pronounced it the greatest buff he had ever heard in his life."

Between Irving and Coleridge the sympathy was natural. They shared, though in different degrees, the same romantic temperament, and there were other points in common between the dreamy metaphysician and the daring fanatic. Dr. Chalmers again saw Coleridge at the house of Mr. Murray, of Henderland; and the account of the interview is very amusing, and eminently characteristic of that many-worded man:—

"The half-hour with Coleridge was filled up, without intermission, by one continuous flow of eloquent discourse from this prince of talkers. He began, in answer to the common inquiries about his health, by telling us of a fit of insensibility, in which, three weeks before, he had lain for thirty-five minutes. As sensibility returned, and before he had opened his eyes, he uttered a sentence about the fugacious nature of consciousness, from which he passed to a discussion of the singular relations between the soul and the body. Asking for Mr. Irving, but waiting for no reply, he poured out an eloquent tribute of his regard, mourning pathetically that such a man should be so throwing himself away. Mr. Irving's book on the 'Human Nature of Christ' in its analysis was minute to absurdity; one would imagine that the pickling and preserving were to follow, it was so like a cookery book. Unfolding then his own scheme of the 'Apocalypse,' talking of the mighty contrast between its Christ and the Christ of the gospel narrative, Mr. Coleridge said that Jesus did not come now as before—meek and gentle, healing the

sick and feeding the hungry, and dispensing blessings all around; but he came on a white horse—and who were his attendants?—famine and war and pestilence."

Mr. Irving was a strange mixture of talent and eccentricity. Among the peculiarities most trying to his friends was an invincible tendency to discourses of which the quantity neutralised the quality. Once he was at a supper-party at the house of a friend, who requested him, before the repast commenced, to read the Bible and expound. Some of the guests had to walk three miles after the meal. Irving began his discourse. Midnight approached, and there was no sign of a termination. When the clock struck twelve the master of the house suggested, with the utmost gentleness, that it might be desirable to draw to a close. "Who art thou," he replied, with prophetic energy, "who darest to interrupt the man of God in the midst of his administrations?" Continuing his commentary for some time longer, he at last closed the book, and, waving his long arm over the head of his host, uttered an audible and deliberate prayer that his offence might be forgiven. This prolixity was a frequent source of vexation to Dr. Chalmers. He had been requested by Mr. Irving to open his new chapel in London, and then ensued what follows:—

"The congregation, in their eagerness to obtain seats, had already been assembled about three hours. Irving said he would assist me by reading a chapter for me in the first instance. He chose the very longest chapter in the Bible, and went on with his exposition for an hour and a half. When my turn came, of what use could I be in an exhausted receiver? On another similar occasion, he kindly proffered me the same aid, adding, 'I can be short.' I said, 'How long will it take you?' He answered, 'Only one hour and a half!' 'Then,' replied I, 'I must decline the favour.'"

At another time he complains of the 'prodigious length' of Irving's prayers, and fears he outruns the sympathy of his hearers.

Dr. Chalmers had long cherished the ambition—an ambition ultimately realized—to see and ascend to the summit of all the cathedrals in England. With this object he devoted a couple of months of the summer of 1833 to a tour through some of the principal cathedral towns. At Norwich, he was the guest of the late John Joseph Gurney, in company with whom he visited Dr. Bathurst, then Bishop of Norwich. The Bishop, although in his ninetieth year, was in full vigour of mind and body, and entertained his visitors with many anecdotes of by-gone times. His position, as private secretary to the first Earl Bathurst—the friend of Alexander Pope—had brought him into contact with some of the eminent characters of that distant day, and David Hume among the number. They were both very fond of a game of whist, and used sometimes to play together. He spoke of Hume as a very good-natured man, adding, "but I have heard him say cutting things of us—I mean the clergy." Mr. Gurney, from whose memoranda the principal details of this visit are gathered, thus continues:—

"The Bishop afterwards drew a lively picture of the talented but hot-headed Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, who was well known to his uncle, Lord Bathurst, and also of the mighty Warburton, in whose diocese he once held a living, and with whom he was familiarly acquainted. He described him as a giant in conversation, and a fearless champion against Hume and other infidels. 'I have no liking for the men,' he said, 'and no fear

of their talents.' With the exception of Lord Bathurst and a few others, he indulged in a sort of scorn against the nobles of the land. 'As for you lords,' he said, in the Bishop's hearing, 'your venison is but a poor repayment for the fatigue of listening to your conversation.' I suppose that, like Johnson, he imagined himself privileged to be a bear."

At Cambridge Dr. Chalmers fell in with the meeting of the British Association, and was much gratified by the opportunity it afforded him of meeting many persons of literary and scientific celebrity. At a public dinner at Trinity College, at which we happened to be present, and have a vivid recollection of the Doctor, elevated on the form, he eulogised the sacred faith and philosophy of Newton, but his opinion of Newton's Christianity seems to have received some check in the course of his tour, for we meet subsequently with the following extract from his journal:—

"Drove to Morpeth; went first to Morpeth Castle, and then to the vicar, Mr. G. King, who was prepared to receive me, and showed me Sir Isaac Newton's manuscripts. Mr. L. took leave of me before the examination of these manuscripts, which lasted two hours, and from which I could clearly gather that Newton was an Arian."

In January, 1834, Dr. Chalmers was visited by an attack of paralysis, while returning home on foot, after he had been speaking with unusual energy on the subject of the Annuity Tax. Professor MacDougall gives the following account of it:—

"Pretty late in the afternoon of that day, I happened to be passing along the North Bridge. The Presbytery had just broken up, and Dr. Chalmers was walking briskly homewards, alone. He made a sign to me to cross from the opposite side and join him. I did so, and passing his arm hastily through mine, he began immediately to talk of what had taken place in the Presbytery. We had not gone many yards, when he suddenly stopped short, and said, in a subdued but agitated voice, that 'he felt very strangely.' I instantly asked 'how?' He said he felt very giddy—a numbness down one side, and a tendency to fall in that direction. I did what I could to assure him that utter confusion and giddiness was no more than might quite well have been expected from such vehement and sustained exertion, completely disordering the digestive functions. He asked at once the disconcerting question, Whether that was ever found to occasion such sensations on one side only? My answer, I am afraid, must, at the best, have been lame and awkward. Meanwhile, having stood but a few seconds, we walked forward again. He said he felt somewhat better, and leant on my arm as before, but continued from time to time to strike the palm of the hand that was disengaged smartly against his thigh, as if to restore the circulation. The momentary appearance of the agitation had passed away with a rapidity that astonished me; he seemed to have recovered, in an instant, the sweetest and most perfect composure, and he continued to talk on, mildly indeed, and gently, but cheerfully and winningly as usual."

He describes his own sensations as if instantaneously a heavy weight of books had been placed in one of the pockets of his greatcoat, and so thrown him entirely to one side. It is curious to detect the pursuits of the man in the nature of his illustration. His attack was severe but not lasting,—he recovered entirely the use of the paralysed muscles, and, after a few weeks' confinement, engaged as laboriously as ever in his former duties. But these strokes proceeded from the dart of Death, and he is seldom long before he repeats the blow.

Of Dr. Hanna's want of judgment in the

use of the materials, we will give but one single instance:—

- "11th May. To Richmond with Mr. Noel.
- "13th. Breakfasted with Sir James Macintosh.
- "14th. Dined in Mr. Colquhoun's. Mrs. Heber there.
- "15th. Breakfasted in Sir George Philip's. Lord King. Dined in Sir Thomas Acland's.
- "17th. Dined with the Marquis of Lansdowne.
- "19th. Dined with Mr. Buxton.
- "21st. Dined in Lord Teignmouth's.
- "23rd. The Temple Church. Mr. Brougham.
- "24th. Dined in Lord Radstock's.
- "25th. Dined with Mr. Leonard Horner.
- "26th. Dined with the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.
- "27th. Breakfasted with Sir James Macintosh.
- "29th. To Sir Robert Inglis, where I dined. Slept in Lord Calthorpe's."

It was reasonable that Dr. Chalmers should record these particulars for his own private use, but what is it to the public where he eat his dinners? Details such as these, by augmenting the size, diminish the value of the work. When a needle is hid in a bundle of hay, it seldom repays the labour of the search. Inordinate prolixity was the fault of Dr. Chalmers himself. Not only did he bury his ideas beneath a weight of words, but paragraph after paragraph the same thought was repeated and the verbosity with it. In spite of his unquestionable power, patience is exhausted, and his writings will not last, because he has told little but what others had said before him in a clearer, terser, and more agreeable style. This is remarkably felt in those of his treatises which can be contrasted as a whole with some similar works. His 'Evidences of Christianity' is the transparent light of Paley invested with a cloud; his 'Bridgewater Treatise' the severe and simple reasoning of Butler put into pompous periods. He was a man eminently useful in his generation; his eloquence and his knowledge gave weight to his authority, and his authority, like his time and talents, was always exerted in behalf of religion. But he was not a man of that calibre to make his voice heard through distant ages; he will not be numbered among the classics of the language, nor will it assist to preserve his memory that his biographer heaps up a pyramid of common earth for the elevation of his monument, when the marble was only sufficient for an ordinary tombstone.

Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition. Part III. Spicer Brothers and William Clowes and Sons.
The Art-Journal Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition. Virtue.

OUR readers are aware that of the four parts into which the 'Official Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition' is divided, two have appeared some time since; the first volume containing a history of the original design and construction of the building, a classification of subjects by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and an enumeration of objects in the first section,—that of Raw Materials. The second volume was entirely devoted to Machinery; and now the third part appears, the contents of which are Manufactures and Fine Arts, but relating only to Britain; in a fourth will be comprised the voluminous list of the Productions of Foreign States and of our Colonies. These four volumes, of which the third is now before us, are not merely an expanded form of the smaller 'Guide' which is sold at the doors of the Exhibition, but they con-

tain something more. At the head of every class which is here described, an introduction has been furnished by Mr. Robert Ellis, giving a short account of the principal facts connected with the subject; then follow the exhibitors' own enlarged descriptions of their different objects, accompanied here and there by notices drawn up by the official compilers of the catalogue on matters of particular interest. The latter have been furnished by Professor Owen, Messrs. Hunt, Ellis, De la Rue, and Hendrie, amongst others, and contribute very much to enrich and enhance the work. The first class described in this volume, that of Cotton, occupies a space apparently disproportionate to the extent of the interest it represents, when it is remembered that the annual value of our cotton manufacture amounts to thirty-six millions sterling. The superiority of the Hindoo fabrics to our own in richness, softness, and durability, where we have endeavoured in vain to rival them as yet, are here pointed out. Woodcuts, also, of Hibbert and Platt's machinery are given. The exhibitors in Woollen and Worsted are more numerous, though the annual value of this trade does not exceed twenty-five millions. Bradford is mentioned as more particularly the seat of the manufacture; and the new fabrics of Alpaca cloth and the Dewsbury baize and table cloths are described. The class of Silk and Velvet introduces the subject of silk-growing in this country—an object which was supposed to have been attained for commercial purposes by Mrs. Whitby, a lady now deceased, who has exhibited a banner made entirely of silk grown in England. A good woodcut of Messrs. Keith's 'Silk trophy' revives the recollection of this novel and elegant object. Under Flax and Hemp, we have examples of every linen fabric that is wrought, from the mainsail of a man-of-war to a lady's cambric handkerchief; and of every kind of cordage, from a ship's cable to the thinnest thread that can be spun by the loom. Certain hitherto untried fields of enterprise would seem to be laid open in this important branch of trade, from the supposed adaptability of flax to the cotton machines, by means of the patent processes of Mr. P. Claussen.

In the department of Leather, Furs, and Skins, the subjects of principal note are the chemical processes by which the long operation of tanning is sought to be abbreviated, and a valuable list and description of different kinds of fur—a subject of much controversy, now for the first time well illustrated by the comparisons furnished in the Exhibition.

The class of Paper, Printing, and Book-binding more nearly approaches the region of the Fine Arts. Some interesting notices occur under this head on the construction of musical types, on the mode of splitting thin paper, the envelope-making machine, on bookbinding, maps, and the different dialects into which the Bible has been translated. A good representation is also given of King William IV.'s Bible, bound by Messrs. Leighton, and ornamented in the best taste, with appropriate anchor and cable clasps.

Under Woven, Felted, and Laid Fabrics, we have notes on the preparation of dyes by the aids of modern chemistry, and on the curiously intricate machinery employed in printing cloth in colours.

The class of Tapestry and Carpets follows—a subject of great attraction. The lace of Honiton is here commemorated, the carpets of Axminster, and the floor-cloth canvass of

Dundee. A pattern of a splendid Axminster carpet for Windsor Castle is given in a lithograph, and a representation of the state bed of Messrs. Faudel and Philipps, in excellent Louis Quatorze style, and ornamented in various kinds of needlework from the designs of Raffaele, Guido, and Thorwaldsen. A short space is devoted to articles of clothing for personal and domestic use, and some account of the glove, straw-plait, and stocking manufacture is appended. The class of Cutlery, Edge and Hand Tools, is equally small; comprising, however, various kinds of razors and skates, and 'a masticating knife,' to divide food rapidly, for the use of dyspeptic persons.

General Hardware Goods include many articles of minor importance, the large consumption of which gives them a higher position in the scale of manufacture than is due to their intrinsic value. Upwards of fifty different processes in this, commonly known as the Birmingham trade, have been described, and they are illustrated by a variety of woodcuts. Amongst the most elaborate and perhaps florid designs, must be noticed Pierce's Louis Quatorze Stove and Grate Furniture, a small but elegant bracket by Hall and Co., Winfield's Bedsteads and Lamps, and the Coalbrookdale iron structures—the canopy, gates, and flower-stand, which add so much to the effect of the Exhibition.

The class of Works in Precious Metals and Jewellery, is one the magnificent display of which must always be kept alive in the recollection of its visitors; the intrinsic value of the materials, the artistic taste of the designs, and the labour and skill employed in construction, combine to impress the imagination and gratify the sense more powerfully than perhaps anything else presented to the view. The splendid electro-platings of Messrs. Elkington head the list, and their Exhibition Vase is figured; also many of Wilkinson's elegant designs, and a candelabrum by Collis, after a design of Sir Gardner Wilkinson. Messrs. Phillips exhibit some statuettes, and six of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's silver testimonials, the Tweeddale, the Hartlepool, that to Sir Moses Montefiore, and three to Lord Ellenborough, are engraved in full, conveying even thus but a faint impression of the splendid display contributed by this house alone. Mr. Angell's enamelled and silver flagons occupy another woodcut; and amongst others are the Emperor of Russia's vase, by Messrs. Garrard, the design—a truly wonderful piece of composition—representing the eighth labour of Hercules; groups in silver, by Smith, Nicholson, and Co., remarkable for imitations of vegetation; a progress of Queen Elizabeth, by Hancock, and a silver table, of pure Etruscan design, by the same.

Glass forms an almost equally dazzling display with the last, the progress of the art of making it having increased surprisingly since the excise duty with its stringent requirements has been withdrawn. Coloured glass for windows has given opportunity for a few illustrations in the catalogue. In China, Porcelain, and Earthenware, Mr. Alderman Copeland's statuettes are conspicuous; his porcelain copy of Foley's *Ino and Bacchus*; the Wedgewood ware, for which England has long sustained a wide reputation; Ridgway's pottery, and Meigh and Sons' ornamental vases of various styles of design.

The class of Furniture and Japanned Goods particularly displays taste of construction in the manufacturer, and wealth and domestic

refinement in the purchaser. The illustrations of this class are numerous and unusually good. Amongst a great number, we have only space to advert to A. J. Jones's specimens of carving in Irish bog-yew, the designs of which represent the poetry and traditions of Ireland with a richness that amounts to profusion; the Taunton cabinet, with panels worked from natural groups of flowers; Holland's highly artistic cabinet for her Majesty; Jackson and Graham's sideboard, and McLean's mirror. The most remarkable figures of all, however, are perhaps those of Mr. Morant's tables,—not only is the woodcut happily managed, but in the designs themselves a striking novelty may be observed. Supporting the pedestal of one table is a group of storks; that of another, of swans, accurately copied from nature. Heads and parts of animals are often found in combination with other details in the renaissance style, but the exact rendering of complete natural form, associated with a Greek elegance in the general outline, is rarely to be seen elsewhere in the Exhibition. The design is said to have been furnished by the Duchess of Sutherland.

Under Manufactures of Mineral Substances is a vast variety of matters, which cannot be reviewed otherwise than in strict detail. In those from animal substances caoutchouc and gutta percha occupy a very large space; and Mr. Thomas Hancock's discovery of vulcanizing India rubber is described. Amongst Miscellaneous Articles and Small Wares, may be mentioned a beautiful or-molu jewel cabinet by Asprey; a collection of foreign articles imported into Liverpool within the last five years; a similar list for Hull; and a note from Professor Owen on the extinct Dodo.

The division of Sculpture and Plastic Art, being that part of the Exhibition most susceptible of illustration, has received very full notice by means of woodcuts. Amongst the principal objects may be enumerated a specimen of Messrs. Rowney's Typo-chromatism, or printing in colours, a branch of art which has been long cultivated, without having yet reached anything like artistic success; Luke Limner's very clever Shaksperian shield; the carved cradle exhibited by Her Majesty; Mr. Wallis's wood-carving; and the princely Kenilworth buffet. More in the region of pure art are the Vase and Sabina group of Mr. Norchi; Thorneroff's statues of the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal; Mr. Adams's Murder of the Innocents; John Bell's Babes in the Wood; and the Greek Hunter, by John Gibson.

At the end of the volume is appended, without classification, a description of several objects in the nave and elsewhere in the building, accompanied by wood engravings. A very good drawing is that of Theseus and the Amazons. We have also the Eldon and Stowell group, Mr. Foley's Hampden, Westmacott's Saher de Quincy, J. Lough's figures—particularly the Archangel Michael subduing Satan, and several others.

On the whole this volume may be considered a very fair rendering of the subjects it describes, as the exhibitors' own notices have been printed in full. Additional information has been furnished on a vast number of subjects, though the notification of each is necessarily short; and, finally, the best objects have generally been selected for illustration. It is true that the Tapestry and Carpets class might have been enriched by Mrs. Treadwin's

or some other of the exquisite designs in lace, and some of the cups and saucers might have given way to specimens of the Wedgwood ware, or to some of Mr. Minton's Ewers and Vases; the branch of porcelain, however, is the only one which appears to us to have been somewhat neglected. The woodcuts vary very much in excellence, those of some of the furniture being as good as could be wished, others quite below par, both as to execution and printing.

What the 'Official Catalogue' does in an utilitarian point of view, in carefully recording the actual contents of the building, the 'Art-Journal Catalogue' does in an artistic one, by making from its stores a copious selection of those objects which best illustrate the progress and position of art amongst the contributing nations. It is a work in almost every point of view of higher pretensions, and no efforts have, apparently, been spared to render it worthy of its design. Two faults, perhaps unavoidable ones, appear to us to mar its general effect—the first, a want of arrangement in the illustrations; and the second, a slight lack of discrimination and appropriateness in the descriptions; too great uniformity in the language of praise, and an absence throughout of strict criticism. Perhaps both these indispensable requisites to a perfect work were unattainable in this instance: and when we pass from these considerations to the staple of the work, its splendid illustrations, we must indeed be astonished with the profusion of beautiful objects it displays. Of the 328 pages which compose the body of the work, not one is without engravings, occupying the leaf so far as to leave on the average only ten or twelve lines of letterpress. These engravings have not all been executed with equal skill in drawing, though they are generally remarkable for accuracy and good effect.

The attempt to give the appearance of colour in the light and shade of a woodcut is carried, perhaps, as far as is possible in the shaded drawing of the Coventry ribbon (p. 13), and some of the patterns of Cashmere shawls, carpets, and lace have called for the most patient and accomplished skill on the part of the draughtsman. In some instances, where the drawing was good, the woodcutting has not quite matched it in excellence. It is impossible, however, not to bestow unqualified praise on the work as a whole, whether we consider the variety of materials, the difference of styles, the contrast of textures from porcelain and silver to lace and cambric, the taste required in selecting subjects for illustration, or the painful necessity of excluding others from want of room. It may safely be said, that if none of the engravings touch the very best style of the art, they are all of a high order, and never descend to mediocrity. In the beginning of the book is an excellent history of the Exhibition, a now often-told tale, which, nevertheless, suffers little from repetition. At the end are five essays, all of them of great merit. The first, 'On the Science of the Exhibition,' by Mr. Hunt, is a treatise replete with information on a great variety of scientific subjects, particularly on mineralogy and the art of working in metals. A second essay, by Mrs. Merrifield, 'On the Harmony of Colours as exemplified in the Exhibition,' points out the merits and defects of different arrangements contained in the building in this important respect, and will assist to promulgate and enforce the rules of this subject, so little understood

and long neglected. The treatise by Professor Forbes, on the Vegetable World, as contributing to the Great Exhibition, is sufficiently guaranteed by the celebrity of his name to the attention of all students of botanical science. It will be found, moreover, to contain thoughts of great moral beauty and truthfulness, expressed in language as graceful as the forms of those objects on which his pen is so often employed. The Machinery of the Exhibition is next treated of by Professor Gordon, and illustrated by a variety of engravings. Lastly, at the close of the volume, is printed the valuable prize essay of Mr. Wornum, on the Ornamental Art displayed in the Exhibition—a treatise which is the only concise and superior piece of criticism with which we are acquainted, on that feature of the undertaking which, above all others, is likely to affect our progress and interests in the coming years. For whatever be the merits of the display in Hyde Park as a standard of progress in science, in discovery, or in invention, we are disposed to think it of still greater weight as an evidence of the condition of public taste, as the goal of past exertions, and the starting point of new ones, in those particular directions, which itself will be the first to point out. The effects of certain late agitations in favour of particular styles are here also manifested; the extent to which Gothic symbolism on the one hand, or the early Italian renaissance of the fourteenth century on the other, have taken hold on the public mind, and the probable tendency of future decorative art begins to display itself. Were a few words sufficient to sum up the results of a review of the Exhibition itself, as particularly illustrated by the Art Journal Catalogue before us, we might be inclined to say that in the present wearisome superabundance of designs from the renaissance in various forms, the French later styles may be expected to give way, and an increasing love for the purer Italian *cinq-^{cento}*, as exemplified in Bridgewater and other new houses, may everywhere be observed; that the ecclesiastical style of the 'Mediæval Court' seems to meet with a very faint and partial admiration; whilst the only perfectly pure forms of Greece and Etruria make no progress, but are confined still to their small but elevated circle of admirers, and continue to influence, only at a distance and indirectly, all new compositions. We would close our notice of the catalogues of the Exhibition, by highly commending to designers the views of art developed by Mr. Wornum in the prize essay, particularly when his remarks meet with such immediate and ample illustration in the preceding pages. To amateurs and persons of taste generally, it is almost superfluous to recommend a work, which is the best record extant of the objects which most contributed to the splendour of the Exhibition, and in which their reminiscences will be long revived and preserved.

The History of Mary, Queen of Scots. By F. A. Mignet. Bentley.

[Second Notice.]

THE history of Mary's captivity in England forms the subject of the second volume of M. Mignet's work, and it is told with an impartiality, a copiousness of detail, and a dramatic power, which leave nothing to be desired. Although M. Mignet, as we have already seen, has come to the conclusion that Mary was privy to Darnley's murder, he

does not, therefore, attempt, like the advocates of Elizabeth, to justify the English Queen in detaining in captivity a monarch who had fled to her dominions for refuge. After narrating at length the proceedings which took place before the commissioners appointed by Elizabeth to investigate the charges brought against Mary by her subjects, M. Mignet remarks:—

"As for Mary Stuart, she remained a prisoner in England. Elizabeth not only did not assist her against her subjects, as she had offered to do, but she did not even restore her to liberty, of which she never had any right to deprive her. Regardless of the rules of justice, the rights of hospitality, and the prerogatives of royalty, she had not scrupled to imprison a suppliant, and to bring a Queen to trial. She had shown no respect either to the trust of the fugitive, the claims of relationship, the affliction of the woman, or the honour of the Sovereign. Mary Stuart, in her turn, had now no reason to act considerately towards Elizabeth. She had been perfidiously arrested, remorselessly defamed, and iniquitously imprisoned. She might now try all means to regain her liberty; and these means she did not fail to exert."

While Mary was detained as a captive in England, her partisans in Scotland were kept under by the energy of the regent Murray, who had long since deserted his sister's cause. The account of his assassination, though often narrated previously, deserves to be given in our author's words:—

"James Hamilton, of Bothwell-Haugh, had sworn a deadly hatred to the Regent. Taken prisoner at the battle of Langside, he had recovered his liberty by the arrangement made at Glasgow on the 13th of March, 1569, by the Regent and the Duke of Chatelherault. But he had been stripped of all his property. Confiscation, which ruined the vanquished to enrich the victors, was the least baneful effect of these civil wars; and this unpleasant consequence of defeat would probably have been submitted to with resignation by Bothwell-Haugh, if it had not been iniquitously extended over his wife, who ought not to have shared in his punishment, as she had not participated in his offence. She possessed the small estate of Woodhouselee, on the river Esk; and this had been taken from her, and given to Bellenden, one of the most devoted, but most insatiate, of the Regent's creatures. The injustice of this robbery was increased by the cruelty with which it was perpetrated. In the midst of a winter's night, the unfortunate wife of Bothwell-Haugh was driven by Bellenden from the humble abode to which she had retired, and left to wander half-clothed in a wood till morning. When morning came, she was furiously mad; despair had turned her brain. From that day, an implacable thirst for vengeance took possession of the heart of Bothwell-Haugh. He resolved to slay the Regent, to whom he attributed the desolation of his household. Several times he attempted to effect his purpose, but without success. His hatred, encouraged by the Hamiltons, eagerly sought an opportunity for punishing the author of his ruin, and laying low the oppressor of his party. This opportunity ere long presented itself.

"The Regent was on his way from Stirling to Edinburgh, and intended to pass through Linlithgow. In the High-street of this last-named town, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, uncle of Bothwell-Haugh, possessed a house in front of which Murray and his cavalcade would necessarily pass. This house was placed at the disposal of Bothwell-Haugh, who made every preparation for the unflinching performance of the act of vengeance which he had concerted with the Hamiltons. He took his station in a small room, or wooden gallery, which commanded a full view of the street. To prevent his heavy footsteps being heard, for he was booted and spurred, he placed a feather-bed on the floor; to secure against any chance observation of his shadow, which, had the sun broke out, might have

caught the eye, he hung up a black cloth on the opposite wall; and, having barricaded the door in front, he had a swift horse ready saddled in the stable at the back. Even here his preparations did not stop; for, observing that the gate in the wall which enclosed the garden was too low to admit a man on horseback, he removed the lintel stone, and, returning to his chamber, cut, in the wooden panel immediately below the lattice window where he watched, a hole just sufficient to admit the barrel of his caliver. Having taken these precautions, he loaded the piece with four bullets, and calmly awaited his victim.

"Murray had spent the night in a house in the neighbourhood. Rumours had reached him of the danger by which he was threatened. One of his friends had even persuaded him to avoid the High-street, and pass round by the back of the town. But the crowd, pressing round him, rendered it impossible for him to do so; and he rode onwards through Linlithgow, with calm courage, amidst the acclamations of the populace. He proceeded at a slow pace along the High-street till he reached the Archbishop's house. He was thus exposed to the fire of the assassin, who, taking deliberate aim, discharged his caliver. The Regent, shot right through the lower part of his body, fell mortally wounded. At this sight, the crowd rushed towards the house from whence the shot had been fired. But whilst they were endeavouring to break down the door, Bothwell-Haugh, escaping at the back, had mounted his horse and fled at full speed in the direction of Hamilton Castle. Here he was received in triumph by Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Arbroath, and the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, who welcomed him as the deliverer of their party.

"Murray expired on the same day, the 23rd of January, 1570, in a state of noble calmness and fervent piety."

From the papers in the Spanish archives, M. Mignet throws much new light upon the various conspiracies formed for the liberation of Mary. We select as an example his account of the plot, to which the Duke of Norfolk was a party. It was set on foot by the Bishop of Ross, and the chief agent in it was a rich Florentine banker of the name of Ridolfi, who resided in London as director of the company of Italian merchants. This Ridolfi was sent to the Continent with communications from both Mary and Norfolk to the Duke of Alva, Pope Pius V., and Philip II. He did not receive much encouragement from the Duke of Alva, who, as M. Mignet remarks, was "as keen-sighted in his views as a politician, as he was unscrupulous in his actions as a general." Alva wrote a letter of more than twenty pages in length to Philip II. on the subject. This long and curious document, which is of no small historical importance, is printed for the first time as an appendix to the present work. The following are the most important passages in it:—

"But although he approved of the enterprise, he maintained that it ought not to be commenced with the open assistance of the Catholic King. In that case, so many persons would be employed in the matter that it would be impossible to keep the secret, and 'if the secret were not kept,' he added, 'the enterprise would fall to the ground; the lives of both the Queen of Scotland and the Duke of Norfolk would be endangered; the Queen of England would find the opportunity, which she has sought so long, for getting rid of her and her partisans; the hopes of the Catholic religion would be crushed for ever, and the whole would recoil upon your Majesty. . . . Wherefore, no one can think of advising your Majesty to furnish the assistance sought of you, under the form in which it is requested. But if the Queen of England should die, either a natural death or any other death, or if her person should be seized without your Majesty's concurrence, then I should perceive no further difficulty. The proposals between the Queen of Eng-

land and the Duke of Anjou would cease, the French would be less fearful that your Majesty should seek to become master of England, the Germans would look upon you with less distrust, since you would have no other object but to sustain the Queen of Scotland against the rival claimants of the crown of England. In that case it would be easy to reduce them to reason before other Princes could interfere, as we could profit by the convenience of the Duke of Norfolk's county, where we could disembark the six thousand men he requires, not within the forty days during which he could maintain himself unassisted, but within thirty or even twenty-five days.' The Duke of Alva insisted that in case either of the natural death, the assassination, or the capture of Elizabeth, Philip II. should seize the opportunity for attaining the object he had in view, the restoration of the Catholic faith in the British Isles, and thus securing the future tranquillity of his own dominions. He concluded his despatch in these words: 'Your Majesty may then answer them that, if any of the three cases above-mentioned occur, you will assist them from the Netherlands with the six thousand men they desire. For myself, Sire, I look upon this as so convenient, so honourable, and so easy for your Majesty, that if one of the three cases happens, I shall not hesitate to act without waiting for new directions from your Majesty, considering that such is your intention; and I shall do so, unless you order the contrary.'

The account of Ridolfi's interview with the ministers of Philip II., and of the deliberations to which his proposal gave rise, gives an interesting glimpse of the Spanish Council of State at that period:—

"On the 7th of July, Ridolfi was questioned at the Escorial, regarding the enterprise which he had come to propose, by the Duke of Feria, whom Philip II. had deputed to hear his statements. His answers were written down in the handwriting of Zayas, the Secretary of State. It was proposed to murder Queen Elizabeth. Ridolfi said that the blow would not be struck at London, because that city was the stronghold of heresy; but while she was travelling, and that a person named James Graffs had undertaken the office. On the same day, the Council of State commenced its deliberations upon the proposed assassination of Elizabeth and conquest of England. The subject of the discussion was, whether it behoved the King of Spain to agree with the conspirators, 'to kill or capture the Queen of England,' in order to prevent her from marrying the Duke of Anjou and putting to death the Queen of Scotland; whether the blow should be struck while she was travelling, or, which would be easier still, when she was at the country-house of one of the conspirators, who had surrounded her with persons on whom they could depend; and whether they ought not to be assisted in case they carried out their intentions, which they would not do without the orders of the Catholic King. The Councillors of State severally gave their opinion, which were committed to writing, and have been preserved to this day."

Philip, with his usual irresolution, could not make up his mind either to give up or embark in the enterprise; and after several months of tergiversation, he left the matter entirely to the decision of the Duke of Alva. Meantime the plot was discovered by Elizabeth's ministers, and the Duke of Norfolk was brought to the scaffold.

Had space permitted, we had intended to have given our readers M. Mignet's detailed and interesting account of Babington's plot, into which Mary was perfidiously entrapped by Walsingham, and which was used by Elizabeth's artful minister as a justification for the condemnation and death of the captive Queen. But we must pass on to our author's narrative of Mary's last hours. Three months had elapsed from the time of Mary's condemnation before Elizabeth determined to

carry the sentence into effect. At length the fatal warrant was signed, and the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury were charged to see it executed on the 8th of February, 1587. On the 7th the two Earls proceeded to Fotheringay, where Mary was then confined:—

"About two o'clock, the two Earls desired to speak to her; she sent them word that she was indisposed, but that she would rise if the business they had to communicate was pressing. Learning from them in reply that the business would not admit of delay, she dressed herself, and seating herself before a small work-table which stood at the foot of her bed, she awaited their approach with the greatest calmness. Her women and the greater part of her servants were around her. The Grand Marshal of England, accompanied by the Earl of Kent, and followed by Beale, Paulet, and Drury, advanced uncovered, and, bowing respectfully to her, informed her that the sentence which had been signified to her by Lord Buckhurst two months and a half before, must now be put into execution, the Queen their mistress being compelled thereto by the solicitations of her subjects. Mary listened to him without exhibiting any emotion, and she afterwards heard the warrant read by Beale, containing the order for her death.

"When he had finished reading, she made the sign of the cross. 'God be praised,' said she, 'for the news you bring me. I could receive none better, for it announces to me the conclusion of my miseries, and the grace which God has granted me to die for the honour of his name and of his Church, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman. I did not expect such a happy end, after the treatment I have suffered and the dangers to which I have been exposed for nineteen years in this country.—I, born a queen, the daughter of a king, the granddaughter of Henry VII., the near relation of the Queen of England, Queen Dowager of France, and who, though a free princess, have been kept in prison without legitimate cause, though I am subject to nobody, and recognise no superior in this world, excepting God.' Viewing herself as a victim to her religious faith, she experienced the pure joy of the martyr, partook of its sweet serenity, and maintained to the last its tranquil courage. She again disavowed the project of assassinating Elizabeth, and, placing her hand on the New Testament which lay on the small table before her, she solemnly declared, 'I never either conceived or sought after the death of the Queen of England, and I never consented to it.'

"On hearing these words, the Earl of Kent told her, with fanatic rudeness, that the book on which she had sworn was the book of the Papists, and that her oath was worth no more than her book. 'It is the book in which I believe,' replied Mary; 'do you suppose my oath would be more sincere if I took it on yours, in which I do not believe?' The Earl of Kent then advised her to renounce what he called her superstitions, and offered her the aid of the Protestant Dean of Peterborough, who would teach her the true faith, and prepare her for death. Mary energetically rejected this offer, as being repugnant to her religious belief, and she requested that they would restore her almoner, who had again been removed from her for several days past. The two Earls had the cruelty and the infamy to refuse this religious consolation to a Queen on the eve of her death. Neither would they grant her the short delay she asked in order to write out her will carefully, and to make her final arrangements. Then, in answer to her inquiry as to the hour when she was to die, 'To-morrow, madam,' said the Earl of Shrewsbury, 'about eight o'clock in the morning.'

Mary spent the greater part of the night in writing and in prayer:—

"Feeling somewhat fatigued, and, wishing to preserve or restore her strength for the final moment, she went to bed. Her women continued praying; and, during this last repose of her body, though her eyes were closed, it was evident, from the slight motion of her lips, and a sort of rapture spread over her countenance, that she was addressing herself to Him on whom alone her hopes now

rested. At daybreak she arose, saying that she had only two hours to live. She picked out one of her handkerchiefs, with a fringe of gold, as a bandage for her eyes on the scaffold, and dressed herself with a stern magnificence. Having assembled her servants, she made Bourgoign read over to them her will, which she then signed; and afterwards gave them the letters, papers, and presents, of which they were to be the bearers to the princes of her family, and her friends on the Continent. She had already distributed to them, on the previous evening, her rings, jewels, furniture, and dresses; and she now gave them the purses which she had prepared for them, and in which she had enclosed, in small sums, the five thousand crowns which remained over to her. With finished grace, and with affecting kindness, she mingled her consolations with her gifts, and strengthened them for the affliction into which her death would soon throw them. 'You could not see,' said an eyewitness, 'any change, neither in her face, nor in her speech, nor in her general appearance; she seemed to be giving orders about her affairs just as if she were merely going to change her residence from one house to another.'

"These last attentions to terrestrial cares having been concluded, she repaired to her oratory, where there was an altar, on which her almoner, before he was separated from her, used to say mass to her in secret. She knelt before this altar, and read, with great fervour, the prayers for the dying. Before she had concluded, there was a knocking at the door; she made them understand that she would soon be ready, and continued her prayers. Shortly afterwards, eight o'clock having struck, there was a fresh knocking at the door, which this time was opened. The Sheriff entered, with a white wand in his hand, advanced close to Mary, who had not yet moved her head, and pronounced these few words: 'Madam, the Lords await you, and have sent me to you.' 'Yes,' replied Mary, rising from her knees, 'let us go.'

"Just as she was moving away, Bourgoign handed to her the ivory crucifix which stood on the altar; she kissed it, and ordered it to be carried before her. Not being able to support herself alone, on account of the weakness of her limbs, she walked, leaning on two of her own servants, to the extremity of her apartments. Having arrived at that point, they, with peculiar delicacy, which she felt and approved, desired not to lead her themselves to execution, but entrusted her to the support of two of Paulet's servants, and followed her in tears. On reaching the staircase, where the Earls of Shrewsbury and Kent awaited Mary Stuart, and by which she had to descend into the lower hall, at the end of which the scaffold had been raised, they were refused the consolation of accompanying her further. In spite of their supplications and lamentations, they were separated from her; not without difficulty, for they threw themselves at her feet, kissed her hands, clung to her dress, and would not quit her.

"When they had succeeded in removing them, she resumed her course with a mild and noble air, the crucifix in one hand and a prayer-book in the other, dressed in the widow's garb, which she used to wear on days of great solemnity, consisting of a gown of dark crimson velvet with black satin corsage, from which chaplets and scapularies were suspended, and which was surmounted by a cloak of figured satin of the same colour, with a long train lined with sable, a standing-up collar, and hanging sleeves. A white veil was thrown over her, reaching from her head to her feet. She evinced the dignity of a Queen, along with the calm composure of a Christian."

The scaffold was erected in the lower hall of Fotheringay. Upon reaching the place of execution, she with difficulty persuaded the Earls of Shrewsbury and Kent to allow her servants and women to be admitted to see her die. Her sentence was then read to her; and after reciting in Latin the psalms of penitence and mercy, and addressing herself to God in English—

"The terrible moment had arrived, and the executioner approached to assist her in removing a portion of her dress; but she motioned him away, saying, with a smile, that she had never had such *valets de chambre*. She then called Jean Kennedy and Elizabeth Curll, who had remained all the time on their knees at the foot of the scaffold, and she began to undress herself with their assistance, remarking, that she was not accustomed to do so before so many people. The afflicted girls performed this last sad office in tears. To prevent the utterance of their grief, she placed her finger on their lips, and reminded them that she had promised in their name that they would show more firmness. 'Instead of weeping, rejoice,' she said; 'I am very happy to leave this world, and in so good a cause.' She then laid down her cloak, and took off her veil, retaining only a petticoat of red taffety, flowered with velvet. Then, seating herself on the chair, she gave her blessing to her weeping servants. The executioner having asked her pardon on his knees, she told him that she pardoned everybody. She embraced Elizabeth Curll and Jean Kennedy, and gave them her blessing, making the sign of the cross over them, and after Jean Kennedy had bandaged her eyes, she desired them to withdraw, which they did weeping.

"At the same time she knelt down with great courage, and still holding the crucifix in her hands, stretched out her neck to the executioner. She then said aloud, and with the most ardent feeling of confidence: 'My God, I have hoped in you; I commit myself to your hands.' She imagined that she would have been struck in the mode usual in France, in an upright posture, and with the sword. The two masters of the works, perceiving her mistake, informed her of it, and assisted her to lay her head on the block, which she did without ceasing to pray. There was a universal feeling of compassion at the sight of this lamentable misfortune, this heroic courage, and this admirable sweetness. The executioner himself was moved, and aimed with an unsteady hand. The axe, instead of falling on the neck, struck the back of the head, and wounded her; yet she made no movement, nor uttered a complaint. It was only on repeating the blow, that the executioner struck off her head, which he held up, saying, 'God save Queen Elizabeth.' 'Thus,' added Dr. Fletcher, 'may all her enemies perish.' A solitary voice was heard after his, saying, 'Amen.' It was that of the gloomy Earl of Kent."

Her death calls forth the following reflections from our author:—

"The scaffold! Such was then the end of a life which, commencing in expatriation, was chequered by reverses, filled with errors, unfortunate almost throughout its course, and guilty at one period—but adorned by so many charms, rendered touching by so many sufferings, purified by so long an expiation, and terminated with so much dignity! Mary Stuart, a victim of the old feudalism and the new religious revolution of Scotland, carried with her to the grave the hopes of absolute power and of Catholicism. Her descendants, who succeeded to the throne of England sixteen years after her death, followed her in the dangerous course in which she had been preceded by so many of her ancestors. Her grandson, Charles I., was, like her, beheaded for attempting to establish absolute monarchy; and her great-grandson, James II., for endeavouring, like her, to restore Catholicism, lost his throne and was driven into exile. A foreign land witnessed the extinction of the royal line of Stuart—a family rendered one of the most tragic in the annals of history, by their inconsiderate spirit, their adventurous character, and the continued fatality of their career."

The execution of Mary aroused the indignation of Philip of Spain, and led to the invasion of England by the 'Invincible Armada.' M. Mignet's account of this memorable enterprise occupies the last chapter of his work, but our limited space warns us from making further extracts.

Marian Withers. By Geraldine E. Jewsbury. Colburn and Co.

'MARY BARTON' showed us the life of the Lancashire operatives; 'Marian Withers' shows us the life of the Lancashire manufacturers. This is not a story of the hardships, injustice, and poverty of the operative's lot. It seeks rather to vindicate the position of the upright manufacturer, and to satirize the frivolities of provincial fashion. It has abundance of politics, and animated discussion on Rights of Labour and the Relations of Employers and Employed; but it is in no sense of the word a partisan book; there is no injustice in it, open or implied. Perhaps, for that reason, it will excite less attention. As a picture of Lancashire life, it is more admirable than as a story. Miss Jewsbury writes like one of large experience, of thoughtful and observant disposition, and of unbiased views. Her knowledge of life is considerable; her style graphic and eloquent on occasion.

John Withers is introduced to us as a young beggar, living a squalid life of dirt and lies in the streets of Manchester. He is rescued from it by a benevolent woman; is apprenticed to the union mills, and commences an industrial career, which ends in his becoming a wealthy manufacturer. Nothing can be more graphic than the rapid sentences which narrate the story of his rise. All is natural, intelligible, interesting. It is one of the best episodes in the book, if not the best; and we regret there is not more of it. The reader thoroughly sympathises with this story of the inventor's struggles, his hopes and disappointments, and follows the windings of its course with breathless interest. What a glimpse is this!

"Early in a morning, before any of the neighbours were stirring, he would go into the streets, especially into the market-place, where he picked up scraps of vegetables, pieces of bread, or food of any kind that had been thrown away. With this he would return to his garret, which he did not again leave that day.

"As may be imagined, this mode of keeping life together was precarious in the extreme. It was a remarkably severe winter, and he had to suffer great straits; but the horror of his early begging experiences was so strong, that he never once resumed asking charity. Yet want is fierce, and nature is weak. Once there was a hard frost for several weeks. An east wind blew over the wold; the snow lay thick on the ground, and people began to fancy that England and Siberia must be much of a piece. Poor John in his garret, without fire, without food, almost without clothes, with only a heap of shavings for his bed, was in a sufficiently bad plight. His benumbed fingers could scarcely hold his tools, and with the chisel he inflicted a severe wound upon his left hand, which the frost inflamed, and for several days he could not work at his models. During this suspension he was tempted sorely to seek for some alleviation. To the parish he did not dare to apply, because he would at once have been ordered to some employment, and he could not endure to betray the secret of his dear models. One facile mode there was—he might ask charity; at that bitter time, which happened to be Christmas besides, it would scarcely have been refused.

"He descended from his garret in the dusk of a December twilight, and took his station at the corner of the most frequented street. The recollection of the old times when he used to go out with his sister came upon him—the forgotten slang and manner of his old trade returned to his memory, and with it the memory of the misery, the degradation, and brutality in which he had been plunged—the lame sailor—the drunken woman—the savage blows and kicks inflicted on himself and his

sister the last day he was in the cellar—but worse than these were the masonic signs of recognition from the regular mendicants.

"And am I going to fall back into all that?" he thought. "What a cowardly beast I am! What I am suffering is nothing more than I bore then every day!" His hand throbbed with pain; he was sick for want of food; it was forty-eight hours since he had tasted anything. The intense bodily sensations of hunger, cold, and pain, were more imperative and emphatic than the voice of his resolution. A portly, comfortable, benevolent-looking old lady was coming across the street; she came close to where he stood; he attempted to speak, but a deep shame stopped him at the moment she turned her head to see who was addressing her.

"Do you want anything, my good man?"

"No, ma'am: I thought you were losing something."

"Well, bless me, if my fur tippet is not loose: I thought I felt cold—thank you, kindly;" and the comfortable, well-clad woman passed on.

Marian, John's only daughter, is brought up midway between coarse homeliness and provincial refinement. At home, she sees none but her father's friends, rude, energetic, coarse men and women, such as the north abounds in; but at school, she learns refinement, and has glimpses of worldly eloquence. We extract the following passage for its wisdom, as well as for its illustration of the heroine's position:—

"Marian and Mr. Cunningham followed the party, who had proceeded in the direction of the mill.

"I should think that all this must be very stupid to you," said Marian.

"And why should you think so?"

"Because, though Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Sykes may be very good in their way, they are coarse and vulgar, and destitute of all education or refinement. They have not an idea beyond their mills."

"Are you not losing sight of the essential in the accidental? These are men whose heart is in their work, and who 'do with all their might whatever their hand findeth to do,' gravely and steadily, without looking to the right or the left; they are undeterred by difficulty, unwearied with labour, and I take it that the power to persist in a course of work is about the highest quality a man can possess. You say these men want education and refinement—granted; so much the more imperative is it upon those who possess both, to endeavour to civilise and enlighten them, that their immense force and activity may not become the mere force and ferocity of beasts of prey; they must be purified from the cupidity of greedily and blindly following their individual interest. These men have only recently emerged from the depths of privation and poverty—they have obtained wealth for themselves, and the power of increasing it to an unlimited degree—they are full of savage and vigorous life, like that with which the barbarians regenerated the old world, when Roman civilisation had run to seed. These men have the old barbaric strength of undisciplined life; they need educating, they need civilising; but they will change the face of the world. The prestige of idleness has already begun to disappear. The splendour of military glory has begun to fade; the exploits of peaceful industry are every day becoming more honourable, and they will shine brighter and brighter in proportion as men are able to discern high and noble aims, and to look to something higher than their own individual gain and loss. The reason why military exploits have preserved their glory unquenched amid so many centuries of bloodshed, tears, and desolation is, that each soldier carried within him the idea that he was not fighting for any personal advantage or recompense, but for some supposed glorious object, which would redound to the everlasting credit of the 'armies of his country.' Some spark of generous chivalry must be kindled in the bosom of the peaceful soldiers of commerce, if their immense resources and their Titan-like endowments are to

achieve works worthy of them, and not to be desecrated to mere purposes of personal gain. These men, whom you are tempted to despise for their uncouthness, are a mine full of unknown riches, to be worked in patience and hope, and developed in the good time of Him 'who governs the world according to the good pleasure of His will.'

"Marian made no reply for the moment; she did not understand what Mr. Cunningham meant, and she thought that if he had to live amongst the people around her, he would find them as disagreeable as she did herself. After a pause, she said:

"Ah, it is a new world to you, and you can go away when you are tired of it; but if you knew how much I thirst for the society of those who are more refined and educated, you would not wonder at my want of sympathy with these people."

"Mr. Cunningham looked down upon her with a smile.

"Be assured," said he, "that whatever is really good and desirable for you is already on its way towards you, and will find you out through whatever obstructions may seem to surround you."

"I wish I could believe such a beautiful doctrine," said Marian, smiling.

"If we keep ourselves quiet where our lot has been cast, and do the duties appointed to us, we shall find that things seek us in a wonderful manner: it is when we go out of our way to seek them that we miss what we would most desire to find, or, finding the letter of our hopes, we miss the spirit."

Marian is invited by one of her school-fellows to spend some days at a grand house, where she is introduced to provincial 'style.' There her simplicity and want of fashion are admirably indicated; and the arrival of her vulgar friend, Mr. Wilcox, in the very house of her new fashionable friend, touched in the style of Miss Burney, makes a very ludicrous picture. Nevertheless, from some cause or other, this section of the book, which embraces the life of the manufacturer's wives and their frivolities, languishes in interest. It is not until the love episode between Albert and Lady Wollaston begins that the flagging attention is once more roused, and Miss Jewsbury exerts her fascination over us. We will not spoil the reader's curiosity by any intimation of the course of this episode, but emphatically commend it to his notice as a true, powerful, and original scene out of the drama of life. Nor will we touch on Marian's two love episodes, the first of which is very nicely painted. In conclusion, we may add that the great merit of the work is, that Miss Jewsbury is here not manufacturing chapters from the library, but dealing directly with life itself.

Life Boats. Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Life-boat Models submitted to compete for the Premium offered by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. W. Clowes.

IN the year 1850, 681 British and Foreign vessels were wrecked on the coasts, and within the seas, of the British Isles. Of these, 277 were total wrecks; 84 were sunk by leaks or collisions; 16 were abandoned; and 304 were stranded and damaged so as to require them to discharge cargo. As nearly as can be ascertained, 780 lives were lost. Of property, it is calculated that the loss was above a million and a half. The loss of life and property every year is of about similar amount. In the disastrous gale of the 13th of January, 1843, 103 vessels were wrecked on the shores of the United Kingdom. In the gale of 31st August, and 1st September, 1833, no less than 61 British vessels were lost on the east

coasts. In three separate gales which occurred in the years 1821, 1824, and 1829, there were lost on the east coast, between the Humber and the Tees, 169 vessels. The writer of the present notice was out in one of the gales of the last of these years, in a ship which had to run into the Humber for shelter, and saw the line of coast afterwards strewn with wrecks. In the single month of March, 1850, not less than 134 vessels were wrecked on our coasts, or an average for the month of more than four a day. The number of wrecks, be it remembered, is only taken from official reports; it is to be feared that some may occur which never appear in Lloyd's lists or other public records.

The statistics of these disasters led to the formation, in 1824, of "The Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck." The late Sir William Hillary, Bart., and Mr. Thomas Wilson, M.P. for London, were the originators. The chief object aimed at was to establish and keep up stations on the most dangerous parts of the coasts, supplied with life-boats, mortars, and rockets, and other appliances which experience had found serviceable in saving life in shipwrecks. As the publication before us refers entirely to life-boats, we merely remark, in passing, with regard to the other departments, such as Captain Manby's mortars, and Dennett's and Carte's rockets, that they have been instrumental in saving many lives. At 22 stations, where a record has been kept, not less than 243 lives have been saved. It is known that at 8 or 9 other stations crews have been rescued through their aid, but no account has been kept of the numbers. At most of the stations the mortars and lines were furnished by the Board of Ordnance in 1825, at others they were procured with funds supplied by the Shipwreck Association, and by local subscriptions. At present 91 stations have rockets, 38 have mortars only, and 38 both rockets and mortars, but at a large number of these places the *matériel* is in most unserviceable condition. From official returns, it appears that at 24 stations rockets have burst, at 42 stations lines have broken, and in various cases life might have been saved had the apparatus been in proper order. It is to be hoped that attention will be given to this, and also that experiments commenced on proposed improvements in the rockets and lines may be continued with as little delay as possible until a favourable result is obtained.

The first regular life-boat was invented by Greathead, of South Shields, in 1789, built by subscription, and went off for the first time on the 30th January, 1790, bringing on shore the crew of a vessel stranded on the Herd-sand. A second boat was built at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland a year or two afterwards. These two boats, and others subsequently built, saved many lives, but no account was kept until the year 1841. Since that time three boats have been at work, stationed at North and South Shields, and have brought safe on shore 466 persons from 62 stranded vessels. From 1790 up to the 4th of December, 1849, a period of 60 years, not one accident with loss of life had occurred to any of the Tyne boats. In the course of the last eleven years, the life-boats at Liverpool have assisted 269 vessels, and have brought on shore 1128 persons. The Norfolk and Suffolk boats are known to have saved upwards of 70 lives. At Aberdeen, Montrose, and St. Andrews, 102 persons have been brought

ashore from wrecks. There are abundant proofs of the value of life-boats when in good condition, well manned, and properly managed.

The best life-boats are subject, however, at times to disastrous casualties. One of the last of these is thus described in the work before us:—

"At South Shields, on the 4th December, 1849, the life-boat, manned with twenty-four pilots, went out to the aid of the *Betsy*, of Littlehampton, stranded on the Herd-sand; there was a heavy sea from the eastward, but little wind, and a strong ebb tide. The boat had reached the wreck, and was lying alongside with her head to the eastward, with a rope fast to the quarter, but the bowfast not secured. The shipwrecked men were about to descend into the life-boat, when a heavy knot of sea, recoiling from the bow of the vessel, caught the bow of the boat and turned her up on end, throwing the whole of the crew and the water into the stern sheets. The bowfast not holding, the boat drove in this position astern of the vessel, when the ebb tide running rapidly into her stern, the boat completely turned end over end, and went ashore bottom up. On this occasion, twenty out of twenty-four of the crew were drowned under the boat. On seeing the accident two other life-boats immediately dashed off from North and South Shields, saved four of the men, and rescued the crew of the *Betsy*."

The whole number of life-boats on the British coasts was last year under 100, and of these at least one-third were in an unserviceable condition. In Ireland, with 1400 miles of coast, there are only 8 boats, some of which are out of repair. In Scotland, with a seaboard of 1500 miles, there are also 8 boats; but there is not one upon the west coast from Cape Wrath to the Solway Firth, an extent of 900 miles, without including the islands. Of the English boats, 45 are on the east coast. On the Northumberland coast there are 7 boats, or 1 for every 8 miles; at Shields, 3; 15 on the shores of Durham and Yorkshire, or 1 for every 15 miles; and Norfolk and Suffolk have 10 boats, or 1 for every 5 miles. These are the parts of the island best supplied. In other parts there is a shameful deficiency, especially on the Scotch and Welsh coasts.

In consequence of the defective state of many of the existing life-boats, the absence of any along large tracts of coast, the failure of attempts in various cases to reach the wrecked vessel, and also in consequence of the frequent accidents happening to life-boats, the attention of the National Shipwreck Association has within the last two or three years been much devoted to the subject. The lamentable accident off Shields in December, 1849, when, by the upsetting of the boat, twenty of the best pilots out of the Tyne were drowned, led the Duke of Northumberland, President of the Association, to offer a premium of 100*l.* for the best model of a life-boat, in the hope that, while some of the existing evils might be remedied, general notice should be directed to the whole question of saving life from shipwreck. The notice was widely circulated, pointing out the chief defects in the boats now in use, and the requisites in any entitled to greater confidence. The following gentlemen undertook to examine the models and plans:—Captain Washington, R.N.; Mr. Watts, Assistant Surveyor of the Navy; Mr. Fincham, Master Shipwright in the Portsmouth Dockyard; Commander Jerningham, R.N.; and Mr. Peake, Assistant-Master Shipwright in the Woolwich Dockyard. A more competent board of examination could not have been

selected, and in their decision and report, Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyor of the Navy, fully concurred. No fewer than 280 models and plans were sent to Somerset House for competition. On examining the papers, information was desiderated on various points, and a circular, naming the several particulars required, was sent to each contributor. The answers to these circulars, with the original descriptions, specifications, and plans of the several models, make five folio manuscript volumes, which are deposited at Somerset House, and form a valuable record and work for reference. Into any details of the form, or materials, or other points of the construction of life-boats, it is impossible for us in a brief space to enter, and we must, therefore, merely refer all interested in the subject to the clear and able Report now published, which, besides much general information, contains detailed descriptions of thirty of the best models, a catalogue of the whole of the models and plans, with their chief dimensions, and a number of illustrative plans and sections. A wreck chart is appended, showing the places of the coast where casualties most frequently occur. The plan adopted by the committee in this arduous task of judging between so many competitors, was to attach a numeral value to the different qualities thought most important in a good life-boat (*e.g.* qualities as a rowing or sailing boat, buoyancy, power of self-righting, means of freeing from water, &c. &c.), the whole numbers making up 100. The prizes were awarded to James Beeching, of Yarmouth; H. Hinks, of Appledore, Devon, and W. Teasdel, of Yarmouth, standing next, the respective numbers being 84, 78, and 72. While the judgment was, no doubt, satisfactory, according to the rules of decision previously laid down, it is admitted in the Report, that in other models various excellencies are shown, and also that, for particular localities, a certain construction is peculiarly appropriate. Thus, off flat coasts, where the wrecks generally occur on outlying sands, good sailing qualities require greater proportional attention than other points necessary in the boats of steep rocky coasts. Full explanations are given of the various circumstances considered by the committee in placing the models. We have no doubt that beneficial results will follow the wise and munificent movement of the Duke of Northumberland, who has also set an honourable example, both to private liberality and to public spirit, in undertaking to provide the whole of the Northumberland coast with sufficient boats at his own cost. In some parts County Associations have been formed, as in Devon, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and we trust that the loss of between 700 and 800 seamen annually on our coasts will be no longer quietly permitted, when it is ascertained that a large proportion of the shipwrecked men can be saved by means which the liberality and benevolence of the British public can easily supply. We heartily respond to the closing paragraph of this report:—

"The success that has attended exertion in one place may fairly be reckoned upon in another. There seems no reason why a very few years should not see a life-boat stationed at each of the exposed points on the most frequented parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom, by means of which, with the blessing of Divine Providence upon the endeavours of those who undertake the work, the best results to the cause of humanity may confidently be expected."

We only add that there are at present facilities for studying the construction of life-boats never before enjoyed, a large number of the competing models being deposited in the Naval Architecture department of the Exhibition. While some practical men may desire access to the more detailed descriptions preserved in the Admiralty records, the present published Report contains all that is most interesting and valuable on a subject of so much importance to our sea-girt isle.

SUMMARY.

Residence in Norway in the Years 1834-6. By Samuel Laing. Longmans.

A NEW edition of this standard work has just been issued, as a contribution to the Literature of the Rail, in two shilling volumes of 'The Travellers' Library.' The author, who is at this moment residing in Norway, having acquired a high reputation as a writer on political and social economy, entered upon his travels with a large capacity for observing the habits, manners, and institutions of the Norwegians; and the result was a work of great power and considerable practical utility.

Elementary Mechanics. By Q. B. Phear, M.A. Cambridge.

WE are not sufficiently familiar with the Cambridge system of studies to judge of the merit of a treatise on elementary mechanics designed expressly for "the time-pressed senate-house student;" but it certainly does not appear to us, on a cursory examination of this work, that it has advanced in the direction of vesting the subjects of which it treats with the "charms that usually render the pursuit of science fascinating to the young," which laudable object it appears from the preface entered into the author's design. The examples are numerous, and are solved for the most part geometrically. This is so far an improvement, in an educational point of view, over the strictly algebraical method, too exclusively adopted in Cambridge works. But the examples are characteristic of a feature in our university education, the consequence of which is, not only that the theoretical teaching of mechanics is of little value in preparing a person for any business applications of the science, but also that it is of little value as intellectual discipline. The student is not shown in these examples that every piece of mechanism which he sees about him is an exemplification of his theoretical principles; and hence he never learns to think steadily upon the subject, and when his days of pupilage are past ceases to think of it all. This could scarcely happen if the examples were chosen so as to make the student familiar with principles readily applicable to the machines and structures coming in his way: for, in that case, he would be constantly stimulated to understand what he saw, and clear views of mechanical relations would become a part of the habit of his mind. We find few examples, or even hints, of a practically instructive nature in the book before us. Mr. Phear's treatise has the merit of being very elementary, and may have a Cambridge sphere of usefulness, but it is not by any means an important addition to our elementary mechanical literature.

Wanderings in North Wales. By William Cathrall. W. S. Orr.

SINCE the time of Pennant, the father of Cambrian tourists, many have been the works, descriptive, pictorial, or historical, about Wales. The northern principality, rich alike in historic interest and picturesque scenery, has furnished materials for a numerous succession of authors. With the advantage of the researches and experience of his predecessors, and with every personal qualification for his task, Mr. Cathrall has produced a volume which for some time will be "the guide-book to North Wales." With abundant information on the antiquities and history of the district, the work is specially adapted for the practical use of the tourist, being, as it professes, "a road and railway guide-book." The chapter on Angling will be acceptable to all lovers of the art; and it is keenly tempting

to be told, for instance, of secluded little lakes where "the sport is so excellent that it is common to take thirty or forty pounds in a day's fishing." The book contains directions equally for knapsacked pedestrians, and for those who travel with greater impediments. The work is embellished by forty engravings on steel and wood, along with a map of North Wales.

The World in its Workshops: a Practical Examination of British and Foreign Processes of Manufacture, &c., contained in the Great Exhibition. By James Ward. W. S. Orr and Co.

THE idea of this book is a good one, and it has been, in many respects, well carried out. There does not, however, appear to have been any well-digested plan, so that, although the work furnishes a considerable amount of the most valuable information on many of the objects of interest exhibited in the great industrial gathering, there is no order by which any visitor is directed to the object under description. Metals, machinery, and glass, are the subjects treated of, and under these several heads the details of the manufacture of such objects as have an industrial value are satisfactorily given. Mr. Ward is evidently well acquainted with the workshops he describes, and much curious information is given in his little publication. We cannot but fancy that a very strong national prejudice runs through all that our author writes; he appears determined to see no merit in anything which is not English, and he too frequently hides or perverts a fact which may appear to him to prove the superiority of any foreign manufacture.

Sleep and Dreams. Two Lectures delivered at the Bristol Literary and Philosophical Institution, by J. A. Symonds, M.D. Murray.

DRS. MACNISH, Binns, Pinkerton, Sheppard, and Dendy, have severally written distinct works upon sleep and dreams; while Lord Brougham, Dr. Abercrombie, and Dr. Carpenter, have collected a host of curious facts, and hazarded many ingenious speculations concerning the organic and mental phenomena which occur in this mysterious state of being. We do not, however, conceive the subject a happy one for a public lecture-room; it is too abstruse and philosophical, and affords no opportunity for those experimental illustrations which are in general necessary to sustain the attention and interest of a popular audience. Still we must not forget that at this very Bristol Institution, Coleridge carried with him the feelings of his audience in discussing some of the most abstruse points connected with metaphysics; and that Sidney Smith delighted the fashionable audience of the Royal Institution with his lectures on moral philosophy. But sleep—"to sleep, perchance to dream"—what physiologist or psychologist can unravel the phenomena of dreams, and the different stages of somnambulism?—the exaltation, too, of some of the intellectual faculties in the somnambulant state as attested by Condillac, Cabanis, Franklin, Bertrand, Hufeland, Gassendi, the Archbishop of Bordeaux, and a host of respectable authorities? Who can, we ask, explain these mysteries?

Angelology: the History and Ministrations of Holy Angels. By George Clayton, Jun. H. Kernot, New York and Paternoster Row.

A CORPUS title-page informs us that this book contains "remarks and reflections touching the agency and ministrations of holy angels; with reference to their history, rank, titles, attributes, characteristics, residence, society, employments, and pursuits; interspersed with traditional particulars respecting them." Embellished with original illustrations. The illustrations are certainly original, but it is difficult to say how far the text is so, the subject of Angelology being a favourite one with old authors, from whose erudite folios many modern treatises on the subject have been compiled. For the size, this volume is one of the most comprehensive on the subject. The subject itself many may consider more curious than useful, and certainly that knowledge of it which is revealed in Scripture, and which alone is certain, may be comprised in brief compass. Many, however, are the speculations arising out of this revealed truth con-

cerning spiritual beings, and these are treated in manifold variety in these pages. The quotations from former writers show some acquaintance with the literature of the subject, and the extracts from old Isaac Ambrose are specially appropriate. Ambrose, one of the English Puritan Nonconformists, was found dead in his chair in his study, shortly after having sent to the printer the last sheet of his work 'On the Communion and Ministry of Angels!' At the close of Mr. Clayton's book an appendix appears headed 'Collectanea; or a Parterre of Sentiments, Similitudes, Spiritualities, Speculations, Singularities, &c.' The notes collected here display the singularity of the compiling of this common-place book, the last entry of which is not unsuitable to the present American innovations in female dress. "Women.—Lasthenia of Mantinea, and Axiotheo of Phylsia, two female disciples of Plato, habited themselves like men, conceiving that male attire best suited the dignity of philosophy." Mr. Clayton's book contains some strange fancies, but we are not disposed to speak severely of one who tells the public in his preface, that "his mind is environed by an accumulation of uncontrollable evils, aggravated by the cureless corrosion of internal grief, and the perturbing wrongs of social injustice and of judicial malversation." From these and other enumerated troubles, we can believe that the study required for this volume has brought some relaxation. We must not dismiss the work without a passing word on the carelessness of the printing, and the disgraceful rudeness of the woodcuts, which are worse than those which disfigured the children's books of last century, before Bewick was born.

A Sketch of the History of Erastianism. By Robert Isaac Wilberforce. Murray.

BY Erastianism is understood that relation of Church and State in any country, where the Church is so subjected to the State as to be deprived of independent action, and its affairs controlled as a department of the civil government. The name is derived from Erastus, a learned Dutch physician, who wrote a Latin treatise on the subject in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The kings and ruling powers of most Protestant countries gladly approved of a system which as much subjected the Church to the State as Popery had formerly subjected the State to the Church. In other countries, however, especially in Switzerland and Scotland, the subjection of the Church to the State was vehemently opposed, and the Protestant churches there succeeded in retaining their spiritual independence, and the liberty of action in things ecclesiastical. The attempt to destroy this liberty in Scotland by Charles I. was the immediate cause of the civil war, and brought to an issue the various questions between absolute and constitutional government in the seventeenth century. In England, the Church, at the Restoration of Charles II., was replaced in the same subjection to the State as in the time of Henry VIII. After the Revolution the same system was continued, and at length, by the suppression of the meetings of Convocation, even the forms of liberty were destroyed. The influences, political and ecclesiastical, leading to this result, are historically traced in the present volume, and the evil effects are described. According to Archdeacon Wilberforce, "every clergyman, by his ordination vows, brings himself under two sets of engagements, to the Church and to the State, which are self-contradictory; and as it is impossible to fulfil both promises, private peace is impaired, as well as public usefulness." It is not for us to enter upon any of the controversial questions here discussed, but we recommend the perusal of Archdeacon Wilberforce's book to all interested in the relations of Church and State. Until within the last few years, the subject, and even the name, of Erastianism was all but unknown except to students of Church history and polemical theology. A more general acquaintance with such topics is, however, now necessary, inasmuch as ecclesiastical questions seem destined yet to occupy as important a place in public affairs as they did during the seventeenth century.

An Overland Journey to the Great Exhibition. By Richard Doyle. Chapman and Hall.

A LONG procession of groups of different nations, drawn with a degree of character and finish truly marvellous.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

JUST at a moment when the most sanguine hearts had despaired of hearing anything more of Sir John Franklin and his companions, an important step has been unexpectedly made in the search. No absolute proof has been obtained of the progress of the *Erebus* and *Terror* since they were seen by the *Prince of Wales*, on the 12th July, 1845, in Baffin's Bay. In August, 1850, Captain Ommanney of the *Assistance*, and Commander Forsyth and Mr. Snow of the *Prince Albert*, found traces of encampments and materials at Cape Riley, Lancaster Sound, belonging to some party in Her Majesty's service, but no positive evidence was afforded of their having belonged to the Franklin expedition. Intelligence has been received this week at the Admiralty, from the surgeon of the American Searching Expedition, through Captain Parker, of the whale-ship *Truelove*, which proves beyond all manner of doubt that the *Erebus* and *Terror* did winter at Cape Riley, and proceeded on their voyage of discovery. The graves of three of the crew, who had died casually and were carefully buried, the latest bearing date April 3, 1846, were discovered, together with remains of the observatory, carpenters' shop, and armourers' forge, fragments of wood, metal, and clothing, empty meat tins, and lastly, some scraps of paper, one of them inscribed with the name of Mr. McDonald, assistant-surgeon of the *Terror*. The following are the communications referred to:—

"My Lords,—May it please your lordships to receive at my hands the inclosed testimony, received on the 12th of July, of the American searching vessels, of the account of their voyage in search of Sir John Franklin.
"On the 13th of September, 1850, they left all the searching vessels at Cape Martyrs, Cornwallis Island, they not being enabled to pursue any further westward direction from that date.
"A harbour, called the Assistant Harbour, discovered by Captain Ommanney, three miles south of Cape Martyrs, was the place in selection by them to winter in. The bay was forming very strong at that time, yet the *Advance* and *Rescue* were determined to proceed homewards; but unfortunately, however, a gale sprang up and drove them up Wellington Channel fifty miles, and afterwards they were frozen in.

"I have not yet been enabled to get further northwards than the Devil's Thumb; and the time being limited for my sojourn in that quarter, I cannot give you any more particulars excepting that the two American vessels and the *Prince Albert* were left by us near the Duck Islands, the wind being south-west and blowing strong at that time.

"The American schooners have left some despatches for the Admiralty at Sievely, which in due time I hope will be received.

"At this date I am off Stolstinburg. The ice in my voyage northwards seemed to be very light, but I could not get through it in time. The American captain, De Haven, told me that the winter was very mild, and that he can give no further particulars respecting Sir John Franklin than the inclosed account. He said he was determined to go to the seat of search again; after having wintered; and all the documents received from the Admiralty and others I gave to him.—I remain, my lords, your lordships' most obedient servant,

"P.S. *Truelove*, five whales—seventy-five imperial tons. I intend proceeding westward from this date."

[Memorandum from Captain Parker, of the *Truelove*.]

(1.)
"On the 26th of August, 1850, traces were found to northward of Port Innis, Wellington Channel, confirming those previously found at Cape Riley by Captain Ommanney. These consisted of fragments of clothing, preserved meat tins, and scraps of papers, one of these bearing the name of McDonald, medical officer in the expedition."

(2.)
"On the 27th Captain Penny's parties reported graves. These were at once visited by Captain De Haven, Mr. Penny, and Dr. Kane. They bore respectively the names of W. Braine, R.M., and John Hartnell, of the *Erebus*, and John Torrington, of the *Terror*, the date of the latest death being the 3rd of April, 1846.

"Added to these sad but unmistakeable evidences were the remains of the observatory, carpenters' shop, and armourers' forge. Upon the hill side and beach were fragments of wood, metal, and clothing, with stacks of empty meat tins. Everything indicated permanency and organization. There can be no doubt that the cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island, facing Lancaster Sound, was the first winter station of the missing vessels. On the 31st of September the impervious ice of the Wellington Channel underwent a complete disruption, and by the 6th several vessels penetrated to the Cornwallis side. Such, however, was the impenetrable character of the pack in Lancaster Sound, that by the 10th of September the entire searching squadron were again concentrated about eight miles south of Griffiths' Island.

"This was the furthest westing attained by the American expedition. The latest dates from Commodore Austin are of the 13th of September. They were then in momentary expectation of making winter quarters, and it is probable that a small harbour discovered by Captain Ommanney about three miles east of Cape Martyrs will be the haven selected.

"Thence the American vessels, while proceeding homeward, were frozen in opposite Wellington Channel, drifting during the ensuing winter from a latitude of 75° 25' throughout the channel and sound into Baffin's Bay. Their liberation, after much exposure and trial, took place on the 10th of June, 1851, at a point south of Cape Walsingham, 65° 30'—a linear drift exceeding 1050 miles.

"The commotion of the ice with its attendant uncertainty was their chief source of trial. Every officer and man had marked scorbutic disease, but no deaths have occurred. The crews are now refreshed, and the expedition is endeavouring to regain the seat of search.—I have, &c.
"E. K. KANE, Surgeon to the Expedition."

PERSIAN SONG.

Few probably have had an opportunity of meeting with the accompanying 'Persian Song,' given by Sir William Jones, along with a literal translation of one of the odes of Hafiz, of which this professes to be a paraphrase;—and though I do not ask them to place the 'Sweet Maid of Sheeraz' on the same level with Byron's 'Maid of Athens,' or the 'Lalage' of Horace, or the 'Laura' of Petrarch, I dare say they will be well pleased to make her acquaintance. For the entertainment of the more critical among them I annex a literal translation of the same ode by another hand, the learned Orientalist, Baron Von Hammer, who has favoured the world with a German version of the whole 'Dewan' of Hafiz; and as this contains a thousand similar pieces, you may judge of the patience with which the Baron's countrymen must pore over the puzzles he has called on them to solve. While comparing the two productions now sent, you will be amused with the way in which the *disjecta membra* of the bard have been cooked into a repast suited to the European taste. One metamorphosis beats the conversion of the frog into a *fricasee* of chicken, and will not fail to raise a smile, if not something less indicative of admiration, on the lips of the English scholar. For, like another Corydon, the Persian bard, he will perceive, chaunts in Platonic strain the charms of a blooming Alexis, not those of a blushing Chloe. The picture of the rogue with black eyes taking the heart of Hafiz in his hand,

instead of the sweet maid throwing her snowy arms round his neck, is ludicrous in the extreme, and quite a curiosity in its way. G. S.

PERSIAN SONG.

SWEET maid, if thou wouldst charm my sight,
And bid those arms my neck enfold;
That rosy cheek, that lily hand,
Would give thy poet more delight
Than all Bocara's vaunted gold,
Than all the gems of Samarcand.

Boy, let yon liquid ruby flow,
And bid thy pensive heart be glad,
Whate'er the frowning zealots say,
Tell them their Eden cannot show
A stream so clear as Roenabad,
A bower so sweet as Mosellay.

Oh, when these fair perfidious maids,
Whose eyes our secret haunts infest,
Their dear destructive charms display,
Each glance my tender breast invades,
And robs my wounded soul of rest,
As Tartars seize their destitute prey.

In vain with love our bosoms glow,
Can all our tears, can all our sighs
New lustre to those charms impart?
Can cheeks where living roses blow,
Where nature spreads her richest dyes,
Require the borrow'd gloss of art?

Speak not of fate—ah! change the theme,
And talk of odours, talk of wine,
Talk of the flow'rs that round us bloom;
'Tis all a cloud, 'tis all a dream.
To love and joy thy thoughts confine,
Nor hope to pierce the sacred gloom.

Beauty has such resistless power
That even the chaste Egyptian dame
Sigh'd for the blooming Hebrew boy;
For her how fatal was the hour,
When to the banks of Nilus came
A youth so lovely and so coy!

But, ah! sweet maid, my counsel hear,
(Youth should attend when those advise
Whom long experience renders sage;)
While music charms the ravished ear,
While sparkling cups delight our eyes,
Be gay, and scorn the frowns of age.

What cruel answer have I heard!
And yet by Heaven I love thee still.
Can aught be cruel from thy lip?
Yet say how fell that bitter word
From lips which streams of sweetness fill,
Which nought but drops of honey sip?

Go boldly forth, my simple lay,
Whose accents flow with artless ease,
Like orient pearls at random strung;
Thy notes are sweet, the damsels say,
But oh, far sweeter if they please
The nymph for whom these notes are sung!

SIR WILLIAM JONES' TRANSLATION.

If that lovely maid of Shiraz would accept my heart, I would give for the mole on her cheek the cities of Samarcand and Bokhara.

Boy, bring me the wine that remains, for thou wilt not find in Paradise the sweet banks of our Roenabad, or the rosy bowers of our Mosellay.

Alas! these wanton nymphs, these fair deceivers, whose beauty raises a tumult in our city, rob my heart of rest and patience, like the Turks that are seizing their plunder.

Yet the charms of our darlings have no need of our imperfect love; what occasion has a face naturally lovely for perfumes, paints, and artificial ornaments?

Talk to me of the singers, and of wine, and seek not to disclose the secrets of futurity; for no one, however wise, ever has discovered, or ever will discover them.

I can easily conceive how the enchanting beauties of Joseph affected Zoleikha so deeply that her love tore the veil of her chastity.

Attend, O my soul! to prudent counsels; for youths of a good disposition love the advice of the aged better than their own souls.

Thou hast spoken ill of me, yet I am not offended; may heaven forgive thee! thou hast spoken well: but do bitter words become a lip like a ruby, which ought to shed nothing but sweetness?

O Hafiz! when thou composest verses, thou seemest to make a string of pearls: come, sing them sweetly: for Heaven seems to have shed on thy poetry the clearness and beauty of the Pleiads.

LITERAL TRANSLATION, FROM THE GERMAN OF BARON VON HAMMER.

SHOULD he take my heart in his hand, the beautiful boy of Sheeraz,
I would give in return (literally, for his repast) Samarcand and Buchara.

Hand me, butler, the wine, in Heaven seek'st thou in vain Roenabad's flowing beach and Mosellay.

Alas! the rogues with black eyes and sweet demeanour Rob the heart of its patience, like the Turks.

Imperfect love needs not the beauty of the friend,
Beautiful faces require no paint.

Stay with the singer (the poet), with the glass, inquire not
into hidden things,
No one yet has revealed it, or will reveal it.

Joseph's intoxicating beauty explains the magic of love,
Which has destroyed the bloom of Zuleikha (Potiphar's
wife).

Hear the counsel—then know: a well educated youth
Values as his soul the words of the ancients.

Evil hast thou spoken—forgive! well was it said
Bitter becomes his sugared lip.

Songs hast thou sung, Hafiz, and strung pearls
Worthy of being scattered by the Pleiades of the heavens.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of this Society on Tuesday, Professor Owen communicated his Memoir on the Skeleton of the great Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes Gorilla*). He commenced by recapitulating the circumstances of the discovery of this remarkable species, as detailed in his former memoir descriptive of the skull and teeth, published in the 'Transactions of the Society' for 1848. Certain characters of those parts had led him to the conclusion that the *Troglodytes Gorilla* made a nearer approach to the human structure than the smaller Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*) did; and this conclusion was confirmed by the characters of the scapula, ilium, and calcaneum. A minute description was given of the cervical, dorsal, lumbar, and sacral vertebrae; of the ribs and sternum; of the scapula, clavicle, humerus, antibrachial bones, carpal bones, metacarpals, and phalanges; of the pelvic bones, femur, tibia, and fibula, bones of the tarsus, and foot. The true vertebrae are twenty-four in number as in man, but the ribs of the vertebra answering to the first lumbar retain their independent movements, and are well developed, making the formula, 'cervical, 7; dorsal, 13; lumbar, 4.' Each bone was compared with the corresponding one in the human skeleton, and also with that in the smaller and better known species of Chimpanzee.

The height of the male Gorilla, measured in a straight line from the heel to the top of the head, is 5 feet 3 inches; but the chest is much broader than in man, and the upper extremities much longer and stronger. The power of the arms and the grasp of this formidable animal must be prodigious. The lower limbs are proportionably shorter than in man, but of great strength. The long spines of the neck vertebrae, the uniform curvature of the back-bone, the long and comparatively narrow pelvis, the oblique articulation of the foot with the leg, and the modification of the great toe, all show that the great Chimpanzee is unfitted for the erect posture, and must progress along the ground with the head and trunk bent forwards, and probably supported by a stick; the whole structure shows that it is especially adapted for climbing. It is met with chiefly in the forests on the western coast of tropical Africa, in the Gaboon district, and near the river Danger. The negroes of those parts collect and barter palm-oil and ivory for European goods; and it is during their excursions in quest of the elephant that they encounter the great Chimpanzee—the enemy which they dread more than they do the lion. The size of the canine teeth and the strength of the jaws are such that the wounds inflicted by them are dangerous and often fatal, but the chief power of this giant quadruped is in the grasp of his long hands, by which he quickly strangles his enemy. Unless the negroes have the good fortune to kill or severely wound the Gorilla, as he advances to the attack, by a successful shot, they are usually discomfited and put to flight, or left dead on the field.

The female Gorilla has the canine teeth smaller than in the male; and she retreats with the young whilst he is engaged in the encounter with the invading negroes.

No example of this most formidable species of ape has hitherto reached Europe alive. All the Chimpanzees that have been exhibited in the Zoological Gardens have belonged to the smaller species, *Troglodytes niger*. The Professor concluded by pointing out those anatomical characters of the

Troglodytes Gorilla which most strongly distinguish it from the lowest races of man, and which could not be obliterated by any known or conceivable influences according to the hypothesis of transmutation of species.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Thursday.

A FORTNIGHT ago, it was stated that Eugène Sue had commenced the publication of another of his lengthy romances in one of the daily papers: now it has to be added, that he has begun the printing of a comedy, in six acts, in another journal. The quantity of matter which popular romancers in this country manage to produce is really extraordinarily great. They think nothing of writing three or four columns of newspaper type in a day, and that day after day, for months at a time. The most active journalists certainly, on an average, do not knock off anything like that quantity;—and yet what they produce requires (or at least obtains) little or no thought—no previous study—is not part of a regular plan—and is not expected to display much originality of conception, or much grace of style. Great geniuses, to be sure, are sometimes (not always) noted for facility; but perhaps we may, without presumption, assume that the French novelists who fill foolscap more rapidly than a Manchester machine can print calico, are not all gifted with that

"Muse of fire that can ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!"

and that, therefore, their works, in a literary point of view, are just worth the trouble they cost, and no more. After all, however, they are not to be blamed. The stuff they manufacture suits the public, and brings in money; whereas a superior article would perhaps fail to please, and would yield nothing. When the getting of gold as rapidly as possible is the hope, the ambition, the rage of every man, the world, at all events, has no right to blame authors for earning it as quickly and as easily as they can; and when the taste of the age is decidedly for Brummagem wares, why should there not be a Brummagem literature?

If, however, old Michael Montaigne were once again to visit the earth, what an uproar he would make on seeing the enormous production now-a-days of what in courtesy are called books. "There ought," he says, and he wrote three hundred years ago, "to be some coercive laws against inept and useless writers, as there are against rogues and vagabonds. If there were, I and a hundred others like me would be banished. I am not joking; scribbling is a symptom of the corruption of a century. When did we write so much as since we have been in civil war? when the Romans, as when they were going to ruin?"

In a letter to the newspapers, Alexander Dumas complains that a publisher, who has got possession of a manuscript history of Louis Philippe, written by him, intends to bring it out under a title insulting to the exiled royal family—'Mysteries of the Orleans Family,' or something of that kind. The proceeding would certainly be scandalously unjust to the author; but doubts are raised whether he can obtain any legal redress. The manuscript is the publisher's, paid for with his money, purchased by him, not from Dumas himself, but from another *éditeur* to whom Dumas ceded it. It is therefore to all intents and purposes merchandise in the eyes of the owner; and, as in the case of any other merchandise, it is contended that he may sell it under any title he pleases that does not absolutely misrepresent its character.

Another volume of M. Thiers' 'History of the Consulate and the Empire' is to appear in the middle of the ensuing month. It starts with the campaign in Spain in 1809—'the beginning of the end' of Napoleon's power, and ends with his divorce from Josephine—an act which the lower orders of the French thought, and still think, not one of the least causes of his subsequent *malheur*. Nothing can possibly exceed the laborious industry with which M. Thiers collects, examines, and sifts the facts he has to relate. There is, perhaps, not a document relative thereto in the public archives

which he does not read and digest; whilst a huge mass of papers are placed at his disposal by foreign governments and by private individuals. Nor (as I said once before) does he neglect to question and cross-question every individual of high or low degree who was in any way mixed up in events, or is able to throw light upon them. In this respect he is an example to the host of *soi-disant* 'historians,' who, month after month, inflict their ponderous or frivolous lucubrations on this country. M. de Lamartine in particular would do well to imitate him, if he be really anxious to make his 'History of the Restoration' a real history, and not a romance. And when we take into account, in addition to his industry, the marvellous lucidity of his narrative, the flashes of real eloquence which break out here and there, the profound political sagacity everywhere observable, and, on the whole, his impartiality as regards his hero, we may think him entitled to exclaim of his great work, notwithstanding its thorough French bias—

"Exegi monumentum ære perennius!"

The success of Balzac's comedy has caused the playwrights to turn their attention to his novels, and it is probable that in the course of the next few months we shall see one and all dramatised *tant bien que mal*. This week, as a beginning, we have had served up on the stage *La Peau de Chagrin*—one of his most remarkable works, though far from his best. Its success, however, has not been great, partly on account of the nature of the work, partly on account of the want of skill of the dramatist. Full as Balzac's novels are of forcibly drawn personages and striking incidents, competent critics doubt whether they will suit the stage; for their great charm and their great merit consists in minute analyzation, which is impracticable in the theatre. He was an admirable miniaturist, a laborious anatomist, and a complete master of detail—qualities with which the acted drama has sought to do.

Jules Janin's Letters on the Exhibition, reprinted in a neat volume here as well as at London, have procured him the honour of a very complimentary autograph letter from Prince Albert. The popularity which Janin has contrived to gain, not only in his own country, but in Europe—and not only amongst the middle classes, those great patrons of literary men now-a-days, but amongst royal and aristocratic personages also—this popularity is envied by scores of writers of far greater pretensions. It is, however, not at all certain that it is better deserved by them. To be sure they may have written books, and Janin has only scribbled *feuilletons*; but the books are dull and stupid, whilst the *feuilletons* are full of wit and imagination, and grace and beauty—and prove, moreover, that the author is a scholar and a thinker. Nevertheless, it is sad to reflect that so much genius should have been squandered in such a way—over heavy tragedies and silly *vaudevilles*, which live a week and are forgotten—in a newspaper which is read for the day, and then tossed aside for ever.

The French have a very common and most unjust practice—that of appropriating the authorship of works which they only translate. I have seen a complete edition of Fielding under the title, 'Œuvres de l'Abbé St. Romme,' or some such name. Ducis has passed himself off as the author of *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*, and the other great plays of Shakspeare which he has dared to mutilate. I could show half-a-dozen translations of 'Paradise Lost,' in which the name of some obscure varlet figures on the title-page, whilst that of Milton is not once mentioned. There are editions of the 'Decline and Fall,' by Monsieur So-and-so, without the slightest indication that the work is that of Gibbon; and Bulwer and Scott, and indeed all our authors of note, dead and living, have been pillaged in the same way. So have the Germans—so have the Italians. There is one man still alive who possesses a considerable reputation as the author of a standard tragedy at the Théâtre Français, and has gained a vast sum by its performance—yet it is only a translation from Schiller, though Schiller's name has never once appeared on the

playbills. If frauds of this kind were confined to men like Shakspeare and Milton, whose works everyone knows, at least by the titles, we might let them pass, with a contemptuous smile at the impertinence of the wretched translators,—but in the case of authors of less note, they become a very serious robbery, and merit severe punishment. The coxcomb, for example, who passed off 'Tom Jones' as his own, clearly did Fielding great injury by lessening his fame, and perhaps lessening also the reward of his labours. At this moment one of our popular novelists is being wronged in the same way—a translation of his last work is published, and the name of the translator is alone given.

VARIETIES.

The Crystal Palace.—A correspondent of *The Times* proposes, with characteristic good sense, that the funds which are accumulating in the hands of the Royal Commissioners should be employed for the improvement of existing institutions of learning and art,—not in founding any new ones. There are few civilized countries in which the Learned Societies derive less favour from Government, or are more in need of pecuniary assistance. Most of them are pining for lack of funds, owing to their resources being absorbed in the maintenance of separate establishments. After payment of rent and salaries, and a bare record of their proceedings, there is comparatively little left for the legitimate purposes of science, of letters, or of art. If a commodious building were erected, with an organized system of meeting and committee rooms, and departmental libraries, wherein all the Societies might assemble rent-free, after the model of the Institute of France, how much might be done for the advancement of learning by this release of their own funds. Such a structure as that provided for pauper lunatics at Colney Hatch would be invaluable!

The Baroness von Beck.—This unfortunate lady, whose singular adventures as a spy in the service of Kossuth, during the late Hungarian war, were published at the close of last year (see *Literary Gazette* p. 945), has been accused with amazing prematureness of being an impostor. Her fate has been truly a melancholy one. After residing for several months in this country in comparative distress, she was induced, with the assistance of a Hungarian gentleman, to collect subscriptions in Birmingham for another work on Hungary. Suspicions were, however, alleged against their honesty, and some Hungarian refugees came forward to declare that there was no such person as a Baroness von Beck. Madame Beck and her companion, Mr. Constant Derra, were thereupon summoned before a magistrate upon the charge of collecting money under false pretences. Madame Beck was so overcome by the situation in which she was placed that she suddenly fainted and expired in the police court. The examination proceeded. Evidence was given to show that Mr. Derra belonged to an honourable family of Pesth, and as nothing could be preferred against his character he was discharged. Evidence was, however, brought forward against the deceased lady, unable any longer to speak for herself, to the effect that she was a person of humble birth and of illiterate mind, and quite incompetent to write the stirring narrative of adventures imputed to her. Upon this slender testimony, notwithstanding that her work has passed through two editions without a word being heard against its veracity, and the memorandum of agreement for its publication examined and approved by Kossuth's London agent, and by the secretary of Lord Dudley Stuart,—upon this slender testimony she is pronounced by the newspapers to be an impostor! Mr. Derra is fortunately in the possession of letters addressed to the Baroness, one of which is from Kossuth's minister of justice, and does not despair of proving that the unfortunate lady was really what she represented herself to be. "That she was not an impostor," says her publisher, Mr. Bentley, "I firmly believe. Such scanty means as were at her disposal, I have been assured, on good authority, were freely shared with distressed refugees from Hungary and Germany. I

am promised in a few days a full statement of the case, based on documentary evidence, and recommend the public to refrain from deciding that the Baroness is an impostor until its appearance."

The Knowsley Collection of Animals.—About two months since we gave publicity to a report that the late Earl of Derby had bequeathed his magnificent menagerie and aviary to Her Majesty, or, failing her acceptance, to the Zoological Society, of which his Lordship was President. The facts which gave rise to this report are these. Lord Derby did not make any bequest of his collection of living animals, but expressed a wish, shortly before his decease, that Her Majesty and the Society should each select a species. The Zoological Society has made choice of a valuable series of antelopes of great variety, said to be worth eight hundred or a thousand pounds, and Her Majesty, it is expected, will select a very beautiful and rare series of eight swans, all of pure white, excepting the head and upper portion of the neck, which are black. The rest of the collection, consisting of 345 mammals and 1272 birds, is to be sold by auction. The sale will take place at Knowsley during the week commencing October 6th. On Monday the deer will be sold; Tuesday, the antelopes; Wednesday, the cattle, goats, sheep, and llamas; Thursday, the zebras, kangaroos, rodents, lemurs, armadillos, and dogs; and on Friday and Saturday, the birds. The catalogue occupies fifty quarto pages.

Professor Wilson.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the eminent literary abilities and labours of John Wilson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and the world-renowned "Christopher North" of *Blackwood's Magazine*, have been recognised by Government in the shape of a pension of 300*l.* per annum. In thus disposing, irrespective of the limits or considerations of party, of a portion of the scanty sum set aside for such purposes, Lord John Russell recalls to recollection several similar acts of Sir Robert Peel, who, on various occasions did like honour to himself and his party by rewarding literary and scientific merit with an impartial hand, whether discovered in the ranks of his political adversaries or in his own. We understand that the Premier's letter intimating the bestowal of the pension is dated from Holyrood, a circumstance that to some may appear slight and insignificant, but which, in the case of a man whose sentiments of nationality are so warm and well-known as are Professor Wilson's, undoubtedly enhances the gracefulness of the act.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

Mr. B. P. Gibbon.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. B. P. Gibbon, the line engraver, deservedly celebrated for his many excellent engravings after the works of Sir Edwin Landseer. His death was occasioned by a sudden attack of English cholera. He was well versed in the history of his art, and of a mild and gentlemanlike disposition of mind. One of his first works was a small engraving after Landseer's *Travelled Monkey*; and the work on which he was last engaged—and which he has left scarcely half done—was an engraving after one of Mr. Webster's pictures. His inclinations in early life turned to the stage; but his true path was line engraving. In this he was distinguished rather for the delicacy of his touch and the close character of his work, than for breadth of effect and boldness in the laying in of lines.—*Athenæum*.

Haymarket Theatre.—A very excellent one-act drama was produced at this house on Wednesday, capitally mounted and capitally acted, but deficient in judgment. It is entitled *Grandmother Grizzle*, and serves to introduce Mrs. Fitzwilliam in the two parts of a peevish snappish old lady and a lively frolicsome youth. It is taken from a French *vaudeville*, entitled *La Douairière de Brienne*, written by MM. Bayard and Dumanoir, to suit the versatile Déjazet, in which an old lady who is concocting a marriage between two who are not lovers, who resolves on separating two who are lovers, and who stints and scolds everyone about her, is suddenly charmed into a state of amiability by indulging somewhat copiously in a very old bottle of choice wine. To complete the *dénouement*, the

grandson comes home from school and sets all to rights. The two portraits were admirably drawn by Mrs. Fitzwilliam, but were too spun out, so much so, that nothing but Mr. Buckstone's very droll and highly-finished impersonation of a drunken butler, saved the piece. With curtailment in the part of the heroine, who occupies the stage too long by herself, the merits of the piece, which are great, will be appreciated.

Adelphi Theatre.—An elaborate drama from the French, called *The Queen's Secret*, has also been produced at this house. It is founded on the mysterious story of 'The Man in the Iron Mask,' and as we cannot afford space to unravel its complicated plot, we recommend such of our readers who delight in Adelphi melodrama to go and see for themselves. We can promise them some excellent acting on the part of Mr. Webster, Madame Celeste, Miss Woolgar, and Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam.

Olympic Theatre.—The old story of the murderous barber, who despatched his customers with the razor for the supply of meat to his neighbouring confederate, the murderous pie-man, has been cooked up at this house into a broad farce, under the title *I have Eaten my Friend*. It is easy to imagine the droll humour with which Mr. Compton would seriously describe the horrors of such a situation; but the subject, notwithstanding its absurdity, is revolting, and not one to be made light of.

Windsor Castle in the Present Time.—This is the title of an extremely interesting picture, painted privately for Her Majesty by Sir Edwin Landseer, and graciously lent to Messrs. Graves and Co. for the purpose of being engraved. It represents a pleasing domestic interior in the Castle. Prince Albert, just returned from a shooting excursion, is reclining in sporting habiliments on a chair; whilst the Queen, in a natural unaffected posture, is standing by his side, with a bouquet in her hand, inquiring, apparently with some anxiety, concerning the sport. The floor is occupied with gun and dogs and dead game; and one of the little Princesses is piteously contemplating the savoury victims. It is a charming specimen of regal simplicity. The engraving is by Mr. T. L. Atkinson, and acquires some additional interest from the circumstance of the picture never having been publicly exhibited.

Book Titles.—The titles of the recent English issues seem to savour of the 'what is it?' style. Knight advertises 'The Traveller's Joy'; another, 'Stepping Stones to the French Language'; another, a copious supply of 'Scalp Hunters' at his Library; another, 'Shall we Spend 100,000*l.*?' another, 'On the Construction of Sheepfolds' (religious); another, 'A Lashing for the Lashers'; another, 'The Botanical Looker-out'; another, 'The Morning Land'; another, 'The Folded Lamb'; another, 'Mrs. Toogood's History of Greece'; another, 'Personality of the Tempter'; another, 'What I Saw, by Mr. Comic Eye'; and last, but not least, 'Will you give up your Lantern? a practical Question for Cottagers'!!—*New York Literary World*.

Literary Piracy.—The treaty between France and Portugal for the mutual protection of literary and artistic property, which our Paris correspondent stated some time ago to have been concluded, has been formally promulgated in the *Moniteur* by the President of the Republic, and has accordingly the force of law.

City Crystal Palace.—Mr. Newman, editor of *The Zoologist*, proposes to convert the site of expiring Smithfield into a winter garden, and to cover the whole with glass, so that the citizens may enjoy the pleasures of a tropical atmosphere within their own immediate locality.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In the last No. of the *Gazette* there is a notice of some American Legends of a young poet named Thornbury. The reviewer condemns most of the poems, but quotes one, 'Columbus,' as "showing a poetic spirit worthy of the theme." So it does; but it is a plagiarism, for Columbus is the translation of a well-known school-spouting German poem, by Louisa Brachmann. From this, it may be gathered that Mr. Thornbury is no great poet. O. W.

F. C., T. L. S., D. W.—Received.

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